THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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A DEMOCRATIC DAY.

Success of the Democratic Ticket in Ohio Certain.

Foraker Sends His Congratulations to Campbell.

The Indications Point to Boies' Election in Iowa.

Latest Reports from Tuesday's Political Contest.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, November 6.—The republicans in Cleveland are in retirement this evening. Foraker has run from 800 to 1500 votes behind his ticket hereabouts. In fact, he was "cut" by republicans in nearly every one of the 200 precincts in this county. Late this evening the impression prevails that the democrats have a majority of two in the house of representatives and possibly a majority of two in the senate. If this should prove to be the case a democrat will succeed Henry B. Payne, also a democrat in the senate of the United States.

COLUMBUS, O., November 6.—The democratic state committee is claiming the election of Campbell by a plurality of from twelve to fifteen thousand and the rest of the ticket by pluralities ranging from four to eight thousand. These conclusions are reached from meagre returns and mostly by estimates, but are believed to be reliable within the range of the pluralities which are given. The republican committee has nothing upon which they can reliably dispute the figures. The committee, however, do not think the complete figures will be sufficiently favorable to save any part of their ticket.

Both committees and chairmen seem to be agreed that the democrats will carry the legislature in both branches. Governor Foraker was asked this evening if he had anything to say as to the causes which led to the result, and he said: "I greatly regret the result of course, but I have no complaint to make of anybody or anything. I have no time or disposition to discuss causes. The newspapers will doubtless do that better than I can. I have sent Mr Campbell a telegram congratulating him and I sincerely wish him a successful administration." Mr. Campbell sent the following reply this evening:

Hon. J. B. Foraker, Governor of Ohio:

Permit me to thank you most heartily for your cordial telegram just received. I accept with high appreciation your tender of courtesies upon the occasion referred to.

(Signed) JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

COLUMBUS, November 6.—The State Journal has returns from a large number of counties on which it says there is a possibility that nearly all, if not all, the republican state ticket with the exception of Foraker is elected.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 7.—The State Journal (republican) says that the republican state committee estimate Campbell's plurality over Foraker for governor at from ten to twelve thousand. The returns from nine of the leading counties show that Foraker ran 20,365 behind his ticket. In view of this they claim that the rest of the republican state ticket is elected by an average plurality of five thousand.

The following was given out from republican headquarters at 10 o'clock tonight: We now have returns from the entire state showing the election for judge of Dickman, for attorney general Watson, for state commissioner Brown, for member of the board of public works Hahn, for school commissioner John Hancock, and clerk of the supreme court Hester, by pluralities ranging from 2500 to 5000. We believe Lawson is elected lieutenant governor, but the race between him and Marquis was close and Lawson's plurality will be small. It will require an official count to obtain the exact plurality of the republican candidates.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—Unofficial returns received from all the counties show a plurality for Campbell of 11,454.

IOWA.

DUBUQUE, November 6.—The Herald has returns from 67 counties in the state. These give Boies a plurality of 13,090. The remaining 32 counties in 1887 gave a republican plurality of 11,398. If the same rate of democratic gains continue through the 32 counties Boies will have a plurality in the state of from 8,000 to 10,000. The Herald claims that it is now impossible to defeat him and his plurality is only a question of gains in the remaining third of the state. It is not known whether the remainder of the ticket is elected or not for Boies runs ahead. If his majority should reach more than 6,000 it is almost certain to take the balance of the ticket with it.

DES MOINES, November 6.—The Register (republican) claims the election of Hutchinson by 2000 majority. The Register also says that the returns from every legislative district show that the next legislature will stand, senate, republicans 28, democrats 22; house, republicans 52, democrats 47. Doubtful 1.

CHICAGO, November 6.—A special dispatch from Des Moines, Ia., to the Herald (democratic) says that the republican state committee concedes the election of Boies by from 5000 to 8000 plurality. Later returns show the election of the entire democratic state ticket by a majority probably exceeding 10,000. A dispatch to the Tribune (republican) admits that if the gains, so far reported, keep up the republicans are defeated.

DES MOINES, November 6.—The State Register says: Returns from counties by reports of the full vote or estimated majority indicate the election of Boies the democratic candidate for governor by a small majority, probably not over 3000. The vote is running so close with so many unexpected changes that almost the entire vote will have to be known before the definite result can be ascertained. It is probable that the republican state ticket, with the exception of Hutchison, is elected by small majority.

CHICAGO, November 6.—A dispatch from Des Moines says that complete returns from 95 counties and the remaining four counties, estimated the same as two years ago, show that Boies, democratic candidate for governor, has 5,985 plurality. The official returns will undoubtedly increase this majority to about 7,000. The entire state ticket, lieutenant governor, justice of the supreme court, superintendent of public instruction and railway commissioner is elected. The republicans claim the legislature by eight majority on joint ballot but the democrats do not concede more than three.

CHICAGO, November 7.—The Journal's (republican), Des Moines', Iowa, special says: While the democrats claim that their entire state ticket is elected the indications are that the result, except for governor, is doubtful and the republicans have seven majority in the house and one in the senate. Unofficial returns give Boies, democrat, 6748 plurality for governor.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 6.—The returns from two-thirds of the state show large democratic gains in every section. The gains now exceed thirty thousand over the vote of 1885 with losses of less than 200. The democrats will have a two thirds majority on joint ballot in the legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 6.—Governor Hill telegraphed Governor Lee congratulations on the democratic success in Virginia, in answer to which the following was received from Governor Lee:

"Accept my thanks for your telegram. The old commonwealth fought with splendid success against the blandishments of the administration at Washington, the active interest of some of the cabinet, the full exercise of federal patronage, the oratory of numerous republican congressmen and senators from outside her limits, and grease poured copiously upon her soil from fat-fried from the manufacturers. Virginia sends congratulations to New York."

RICHMOND, November 6.—Out of one hundred counties in the state seventy-nine have been heard from. Every city and county shows a gain for McKinney over the vote of 1888. Thus far the democrats have elected forty-five members to the house and twenty-nine to the senate. The composition of the last legislature was: House, thirty-three democrats and thirty seven republicans; senate, twenty-six democrats and fourteen republicans.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The late morning edition of the World says that the democratic victory is more sweeping in the light of to-day's returns. The democrats have not only carried the state but have gained ten members in the legislature.

The state legislature will stand about as follows, there being one or two districts still in doubt: Senate, republicans 19, democrats 13; assembly, republicans 69, democrats 59. In the present legislature the republicans have a majority of thirty in the assembly and eight in the senate. The plurality for Rice, democrat, for secretary of state is 22,000.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, November 6.—Returns from the state are still incomplete but there is no doubt of the election of the republican state ticket and congressman in the Second district. Douglas county elected the entire democratic ticket with the exception of one commissioner.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY, November 6.—Later returns from various portions of New Jersey indicate increased democratic gains. Abbett's plurality for governor is now believed to exceed 10,000. The assembly will consist of 38 democrats and 22 republicans.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 6.—Returns have now been received from every town in the state except Gosnold, which has about twenty voters. They give Brackett, republican, 123,792; Russell, democrat, [illegible]; Blackmer, prohibitionist, 13,854; Brackett's plurality 5979. In 1887 Ames, republican, had 133,[illegible]; Lovering, democrat, 118,394; Earl, prohibitionist, 10,9[illegible].

BOSTON, November 7.—The senate will be composed of 24 republicans and 16 democrats, compared with 32 republicans and 8 democrats in 1888. There are 132 republicans and 78 democrats returned to the lower house, a republican loss of 18.

Complete election returns from the entire state make the total footings for governor: Brackett, republican, 126,801; Russell, democrat, 120,817; Blackmer, prohibitionist, 13,854; Marks, labor, 111. Brackett's plurality is 5984.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 6.—The legislature will certainly be democratic, but by a reduced majority. The latest returns show a republican gain of four senators and sixteen members in the house.

Arapahoe's Surprise.

DENVER, November 6.—Returns from yesterday's election show that the democrats have elected Barton for sheriff, Brinker for assessor, Walley for coroner, Rising for district judge, Miller for county judge and Magnus for county commissioner. Joseph Smith for county clerk and recorder was the only straight republican candidate elected. For county treasurer, Hart; for superintendent of schools, Shepherd; for surveyor, O'Brien; for district judge, Graham; and one county commissioner, a constable and justice of the peace were all candidates on the citizens' ticket and were elected. The result is a great surprise. Reports from all over the state show the same condition of affairs as in Arapahoe. Many counties heretofore considered strongly republican have either elected democratic officers outright or divided them with the citizens' or people's party.

Hot Contest in Pueblo.

PUEBLO, November 6.—Yesterday's election was the hottest contest in the history of the county, about 7000 votes being cast. The weather was execrable. The democrats voted their ticket straight in almost every instance, while the republicans scratched theirs badly. The latest returns show that McCarthy, the republican candidate for sheriff, is elected by 300 majority. Chairman Taylor also claimed the election of Walpole for assessor, Chase for county commissioner in the fifth district, and Hill for county surveyor, but the official count will be necessary to decide the last three named. The republicans concede the election of the following democratic candidates: Thompson for county clerk, Black for coroner, Cowles for justice of the peace, St. Clair constable and Dan Coyles road overseer. Later returns show W. H. Gartley elected treasurer by 150 majority over A. E. Graham, republican. D. E. Whitted has been defeated for county judge by M. [illegible] Galige, democrat, and [illegible] P. Thurmond. The republican candidate for superintendent of schools is elected by a small majority.

Reported Massacred.

ZANZIBAR, November 6.—It is reported here that the Massais or Somalis have massacred Dr. Peters, the German explorer, and his whole party except one European and one Somali, who were wounded and are now at Nagas. The latest known here about Dr. Peters, who started inland from Yitu on July 26, is that he reached Kokorre and is a long distance up the Tana river. It is not known whether the second column of the expedition, which left Yitu in September under command of Borcert and Rust ever joined Dr. Peters' advance party.

BERLIN, November 6.—Dispatches to the Emin relief committee confirm the report of the massacre of Dr. Peters and party. The European who escaped is Lieutenant Tiedemann, the companion of Dr. Peters, who was wounded.

Collision on the Union Pacific.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., November 6.—A serious railway accident occurred at Granite canon, eighteen miles west of this city yesterday forenoon. The first section of fast freight No. 22 was taking water at the station when the second section came along and made a forcible claim to the right of way. The collision resulted in the injury of M. E. Brown, a sheep buyer, who has a bad scalp wound and scalds all over his body. He is very low at the hospital here. Two box cars and a caboose were burned and 250 sheep killed. It is claimed that the air brakes of the second section failed to work.

The Texas Plan.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The board appointed by Secretary Tracy to examine the plans upon which the cruiser Texas is being constructed at the Norfolk navy yard, has completed the work and will submit the report in a few days. The opinion of the officials about the department is that the report will confirm the accuracy of the calculations made in the bureau of construction and repair, which show that if constructed according to the present design, the Texas will be sixteen inches further under water than the plan contemplated. This would carry a great portion of her armor under water, rendering it a useless burden.

Waiting for the Proclamation.

OLYMPIA, W. T., November 7.—The senate and house met to-day and after effecting a temporary organization adjourned until Monday. All the officers elected in the legislature have gone home and the preparations for the inaugural are postponed until Monday, November 19. The law provides that the inaugural shall take place on the Monday after the issuance of the proclamation so that if it is issued before next week new complications will arise. The friends of the senatorial candidates Squires and Allen, are trying to push a caucus of republicans so as to decide upon who the party will support, as there is a perfect army of workers here for both, and many want to go home. It is conceded that John B. Allen and Watson Squires have a majority now, but their opponents hope to win by delay. T. C. Hyde has withdrawn and the governor and Turner and Allen are the only east side candidates.

HE DID NOT SHOOT.

General Mahone Denies the Charge of Shooting Harrison.

He Took His Gun Into the Yard But Did Not Discharge It.

Held for the Action of the Jury Under Bonds of $2,500.

A Want Advertisement Which Deceived a Number of Girls.

The Petersburg Sensation.

PETERSBURG, VA., November 6.—A scene bordering on a riot took place in front of Mahone's house last evening. About eleven o'clock a mob of drunken men came down the street firing off rockets and Roman candles and shouting. When they reached Mahone's residence they halted and fired their rockets against his house, accompanying their action by derisive remarks and hurrahing for McKinney. "Come out," "come out," "we dare him to show his face," cried the ring leaders.

Seizing a double barrelled shot gun, loaded with buckshot, Mahone opened his front door and Butler Mahone and a number of friends also went out. For a time it seemed as if there would be bloodshed, as it was understood that revolvers had been displayed. Charles N. Romain, dealer in fireworks, was at the head of the crowd and, shouting to Mahone, he cried: "I'll shoot you, ———." The crowd shouted again derisively and poured a volley of fireworks toward the house. By this time it was discovered that one of the party with the fireworks had been shot, and the entire party left about midnight. The chief of police appeared with a warrant sworn out by Romain, charging Mahone with assault with intent to kill one H. S. Harrison. Mahone was held in $2500 bail, which was furnished. Mahone said that the gun which he brought out of his house when the crowd appeared there was not loaded.

General Mahone's friends claim he had nothing to do with the shooting in the vicinity of his house last night. The testimony at the examination in the police station showed that a party of young men with a supply of fire works located themselves near Mahone's residence last evening and fired Roman candles and other pyrotechnics until the merriment was stopped by a shot from the direction of Mahones' house, which slightly wounded Herbert Harrison. At the police court examination several witnesses were heard. The friends of Harrison claiming that Mahone fired the shot, or at least had been seen with a gun in his hand. Mahone said he heard the explosion of fireworks in the street, some of which were exploded in his yard, causing the impression that firearms were being used. Desiring to protect his property he walked out and carried a shot gun with him, but did not use it. He neither saw nor heard any one else shoot. Charles Romain testified that the shot had been fired either by Mahone or E. C. Berry. The mayor said he would hold Mahone for court in bonds of $2500. E. C. Berry was fined $10 and put under $250 bonds to keep the peace for twelve months.

Deceptive Want Advertisement.

CHICAGO, November 6.—A special dispatch from Toronto, Ont., says: Some months ago an advertisement appeared in the Toronto newspapers for young girls to "take lucrative positions in the western states," and a large number of Toronto girls applied for positions. About a dozen of the applicants were engaged and handed over to a woman to whom they were introduced by the agent, and under the guidance of the procuress they left Toronto. The girls were told they would be first sent to Chicago and after that sent from there and distributed by employment agencies to various parts of the country according to their choice, but this promise was never fulfilled.

From Chicago the girls were shipped to Denver, Colo. On their first night in Denver they were driven out some distance on the pretense of being taken to a large hotel. They halted for the night at a lumber camp where they were drugged and debauched and forced to remain in the lumber camp on pain of death if escape was attempted. For two months they were subjected to the most inhuman treatment and finally five of the Toronto girls escaped. Three of them found employment in Chicago, where they are now living. The other two arrived in Toronto and told their story. The girls are of respectable families and for the present desire that their names be withheld. It is said that the procuress is on her way to Toronto again to secure a fresh supply of girls.

The Cronin Trial.

CHICAGO, November 6.—In the Cronin case to-day Robert T. Stanton, a printer, identified the card presented to Dr. Cronin, when he was enticed away to his death, as printed by him and delivered to one of the defendants, O'Sullivan, only two days before the murder. Ex-Captain Wing of the Lake View police, identified the bloody trunk as the one brought to the station by his men on the day following the murder and Herman Theis identified it as found by him in the ditch by the roadside.

Ex-Captain Villiers of the Lake View police department identified the bloody trunk and the cotton in it as having been brought in by his officers the day after the murder, as he did also a lock of hair with clotted blood on it. Officer Phillips, of Lake View, also identified the trunk. On the 23d or 24th of May, he said, he went to O'Sullivan's house to arrest him. While there O'Sullivan, looking towards the Carlson cottage, saw a number of people going into it, and said: "What in h—l are they going in there for?"

Captain Wing, of the Lake View police, testified to receiving the key found by the policeman in the cottage, on which was smeared some paint similar to that on the cottage floor. This key fitted the lock of the trunk presented in evidence. William L. James testified that last February he occupied a room in the opera house block overlooking the upper flat at 117 Clark street. In that month he often saw two men in the rooms. He identified the prisoner, Kunze, as one of them.

CHICAGO, November 7.—In the Cronin case to-day Coroner Hertz identified the trunk as the one presented at the inquest. A milkman named Mertes testified that on the morning following the murder he saw Coughlin and Kunze drive up to the Carlson cottage. Coughlin went in and Kunze drove away. An hour later Mertes heard a pounding in the cottage as if boxes were being nailed up. Policeman Lorch told the circumstances of finding the key in the Carlson cottage which fitted the lock of the bloody trunk.

At the afternoon session ex-Police Captain Schaack testified as to the conversation had with the ice man, O'Sullivan, regarding the latter's acquaintance with Cronin. The ice man said he had known Cronin six or seven years but first spoke to him after the meeting of the Clan-na-Gael camp in Lake View in the latter part of March. The witness then went over the old story as told him by O'Sullivan of the contract with Cronin for attending his men. O'Sullivan admitted that none of his men had ever met with an accident and the captain's questions were intended to bring an admission that it was unreasonable under such circumstances to pay fifty dollars for the ice season. O'Sullivan, however, insisted that he thought it was a good thing. At the same interview O'Sullivan admitted that Coughlin had telephoned him in April but said it was about getting ice. O'Sullivan subsequently admitted, with much hesitation, that he had talked to Coughlin about Kunze. Schaack also told about O'Sullivan's positive statement that he was at home and in bed at 8 o'clock on the night of May 4th.

On cross-examination Captain Schaack said he knew Coughlin and Kunze were working together before O'Sullivan mentioned Kunze by name. They were working together without the witness' consent. It was in connection with an attempt to blow up Lynch's distillery. Coughlin and Kunze went to Peoria about the beginning of the year. Kunze said he saw the man who threw the bomb at the distillery and it was to catch him, they said, that they went to Peoria.

Chief of Police Hubbard testified at length regarding Burke and other matters and identified the various exhibitions he had had in his possession. Captain Schuttler of the police force, narrated his visits to the Carlson cottage, described its appearance and identified the trunk, and sections of the flooring on exhibition with the foot prints in the paint, etc. He was still being cross-examined when court adjourned.

Severe Snow Storm.

DENVER, November 7.—The Republican's special from Clayton, New Mexico, says that a snow storm has been raging all over the northern part of the territory of unusual severity and the snow now covers the ground to an average depth of twenty-six inches and in many places is drifted to a depth of from seven to eight feet. Thousands of cattle have been driven off the ranges and many hundreds are imprisoned in snow banks with their heads only out of the snow. Many of these are dead while a few are still alive.

The cowboys have been driven into canons and places of shelter, where they have suffered untold misery for days without fire or food. Two of them found a cedar tree in a canon in which they took shelter and managed to light a fire. The second night one of their horses was frozen and the men lived upon the flesh three days. They finally succeeded in making their way to a ranch thirty miles distant more dead than alive. Five cowmen are known to be frozen to death and the bodies of two Mexican sheep herders have been found near Tramperas. The carcasses of twenty thousand frozen sheep are scattered over the plains for thirty miles around Clayton, and it is thought that when the snow disappears thousands of dead cattle will be found.

Ex-Secretary Bayard Married.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Thomas F. Bayard, ex-secretary of state, and Miss Mary Willing Clymer were married at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of the bride in the presence of a most distinguished company. The intention was to have the wedding as quiet as possible, and the invitations, numbering about 150, were confined to relatives of the contracting parties and a few personal friends. Among the latter were ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, Hon. George Bancroft, Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Lamar and Mrs. M. W. Fuller. A reception and breakfast followed the ceremony, and soon after the newly married couple left for a tour to New York and other noted cities.

Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland after leaving the wedding this afternoon drove over to the White house to pay their respects to the President and Mrs. Harrison. On arriving at the White house Mrs. Cleveland left her card and drove away. Mr. Cleveland alighted and was shown into the Green parlor where he was immediately joined by the president. They had a pleasant chat together during which the president made good natured reference to the elections which Mr. Cleveland answered in the same spirit. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland later left for New York.

Burned to Death.

PETERSBURG, Va., November 7.—A fire occurred early this morning and destroyed a block on Sycamore street. The loss is $500,000. Lieutenant of Police Crichton was burned to death.

The fire started in George E. Davis & Co.'s dry goods house on Sycamore street, and spread with incredible rapidity, burning down in a short time the whole block and adjoining properties. The flames leaped across the street and destroyed the Odd Fellows hall and five or six other buildings. Half a block on each side of Sycamore street from Tabb street westward is gone.

The Silver Bow Contest.

HELENA, Mont., November 7.—The Silver Bow mandamus case was finished to-day. Judge De Wolfe denied the right of the Hall minority of the board of canvassers to appeal from the order of the court, directing the canvassers to count the vote of the Tunnel precinct. The court issued a mandatory order and Hall and Irvin counted the vote of the disputed precinct for McHatton. This decision also covers the legislative contest and by it the democrats secure ten of the eleven members in the Silver Bow delegation. The contest is not settled as to the certificates of members of the legislature. After the state canvassing board adjourned the secretary of state issued certificates of election to members of the legislature including six republicans of the Silver Bow delegation. The clerks of the different counties had already issued certificates and the democrats-elect were refused certificates by the secretary.

Anarchist Plans.

CHICAGO, November 7.—The Daily News says: Chief of Police Hubbard recently secured the admission of a trusted agent to the anarchists' society in this city, and, as a result, has discovered that they are once more arranging plans to arouse the working classes and stimulate the dormant movement for social revolution. Preparations are making for big demonstrations on November 11th, in commemoration of the execution of the anarchists, including a big meeting at Battery armory and a parade through the city to Waldheim cemetery. Inflammatory circulars identical with that mentioned in the Associated press dispatches from St. Louis on Tuesday night are being circulated in large numbers among the working people.

Chief Hubbard said this afternoon that he is well informed as to their movements. An anarchist meeting will not be permitted in the battery nor elsewhere in the city. They may parade, he said, but there must be no red flags or disorder. He added that there was no cause for alarm. There are a few of the old anarchists about, but they are not making much noise.

Chief Mayes' Action.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—The latest advices from the Cherokee nation say that Chief Mayes' letter to the commissioners of the United States has caused much excitement in the territory. In this letter Chief Mayes, referring to Secretary Noble's recent instructions to the commissioners regarding the cattle companies, etc., takes a bold stand, virtually defying the United States government and says in part:

The Cherokees do not recognize the right of Secretary Noble to interfere with the sacred rights that have belonged to the Cherokees since their purchase and ownership of the said lands, and they will continue to collect the revenue for grazing privileges until Secretary Noble shall see fit to deprive them of this revenue by force and even then the Cherokees will endeavor to protect their rights in the premises in a legitimate way. Referring to Assistant Attorney General Shields' opinion as to the legality of the sale, Mayes says: Conscience and a sense of duty will govern me in this matter and not an opinion of the attorney general or the act of congress creating your commission which has no connection whatever with the matter.

Ex-Chief Bushyhead condemns Mayes and says his position is not only dangerous but untenable. Other opponents of Mayes say that his letter is a bid for war and the Indian Arrow, a paper antagonistic to Mayes, says in a double leaded editorial: "We want no war either words or reality. We want peace, but we want our rights and want them asserted in a manly way. We want no nations' blood. There is justice even for us other than in the implements of war." Commissioners Fairchild and Wilson are dumbfounded at the course affairs are taking. Mayes' letter has been telegraphed to Washington.

After Many Years.

DENVER, November 7.—A Salt Lake City special says: George Hancock, a Mormon high priest, has been arrested at Payson, charged with murdering Mrs. Hatch and her son, George Jones, thirty-two years ago. The victims were accused of incest when they were slain, but the gentiles say it was a church murder.

LONDON DEMOCRATS.

A Letter Describing the Central Democratic Club.

Gossip About its President Mr. Cunninghame Graham.

Interesting Persons to be Seen at the Club Rooms.

LONDON, October 18, 1888.

The latest rendezvous in London of the advanced and Bohemian political world is the Central Democratic club at 28 Gray's Inn road. It has only been in existence three months. No special confession of faith is demanded of the candidates for admission. Radicals, socialists and anarchists of every type and hue, politicians, journalists, and agitators both male and female, are all made welcome. The yearly subscription is half-a-guinea, the entrance fee insignificant, and the object of the promoters is to run the concern on a truly popular and social basis. The place is open all day and until any hour of the night; it includes a large meeting room, billiard and bagatelle rooms and a drinking bar, and the situation, within one minute of Holborn, makes it a favorite haunt for journalists and is accessible to everybody. The enterprise is being run by John Mahon, who acts as secretary, a tall brawny hard-headed Irishman, whose special socialist hobby is state workshops, and who with his pretty young French wife is usually to be found on the premises.

A very characteristic meeting took place at the club the other evening, and a slight sketch of the proceedings may give the reader some idea of the nature of this latest development of political Bohemianism in London. The occasion was the usual Wednesday night lecture and discussion, the lecturer, Mr. Belfort Bax, the subject, "The Failure of Marriage," and, as a result, a crowded audience. The central democrats do not indulge in unnecessary luxuries. The large meeting room is floored with plain boards, the long tables are of unvarnished deal, and the distempered walls are devoid of ornament, save for an emblematic print of the Commune, surmounted by a pick axe, a torch and a red cap of liberty. On lecture nights, the chairman sits at the head of the centre table, where the members with their drinks and their pipes draw around. Smoking is allowed at all times, and even the women, of whom there are not a few, puff cigarettes as a matter of course.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham, the president of the club, being in Scotland just now, the chairman for the occasion was Morrison Davidson, who calls himself a Christian anarchist, and is a well known writer on Reynolds. The lecturer stood on his right hand, and close by was the short stout figure of Dr. Clark, M. P., the friend of the Crofters.

Mr. Belfort Bax has a tall, slouching figure, clothed in nondescript, ill fitting garments, and the inevitable red tie—there are at least two dozen red ties in the room. Inevitable, too, is the long lank hair, but, for the rest, the clever keen face, clean shaven save for a heavy moustache, with the strongly marked features, is in every way distinctive, and would only belong to a man of considerable originality of thought. Bax is always amusing, frequently original, invariably audacious, and from time to time startlingly paradoxical. His delivery is bad, but the odd jerk with which he brings out his most astounding theories adds somehow to their effect.

Of both lecture and discussion that followed, it can only be said that neither could have taken place at any other meeting in London before a mixed audience. For outspokenness of speech and heterodoxy of doctrine the democratic club takes the lead.

The audience was keenly interested and the speaking on the whole was above the average both in point and humor. Perhaps the sacred subject of marriage was approached in a somewhat flippant spirit, but then the club does not take itself very seriously.

Mr. Bax affirmed amidst considerable laughter that monogamy is a failure, though possibly suitable for people of dull, stolid dispositions, it is utterly unsuited to anyone gifted with a lively imagination or a Bohemian temperament, that women are hopelessly inferior to men; that the present divorce law of England is all in favor of women; that the theory of social intercourse in marriage is a pious fraud, and the union of souls mere cant. He did not pretend to lay down any matrimonial schemes for the future, but concluded with a fervent hope that a present world combat to the utmost the prevalent dogma of the inherent sanctity of the monogamic principle. The speaker himself, it should not be forgotten, is afflicted with a wife in a lunatic asylum.

Next followed Dr. Clark, M. P., with some startling revelations of personal experience amidst savage tribes, and a description of the island of Ceylon, where polygamy, polyandry and monogamy exist side by side in the Mahometan, native, and Christian communities. Roughly speaking, every subsequent speaker seemed discontented with marriage as it exists to-day in England, but the suggested remedies varied from a carefully modified divorce law to free love satisfactorily dispense with any necessity for legal marriage at all, but for the most part the unfortunate children were left conveniently out of consideration. One woman speaker described in forcible terms the atrocious inequality of the present divorce law as regards the sexes, whilst another lady affirmed that women have mostly to blame themselves for the existing state of affairs.

On the whole, the discussion, as I have said, was clever, paradoxical and amusing, and characteristic in every way of the intellectual and easy-going socialists who for the most part frequent the club rooms. But it would be a mistake to imagine that the views expressed in any way represent the opinions of the British public at large, or indeed of any influential section of it, except as regards a limited extension of the existing divorce law. The absurdity is, that most of the speakers, having relieved their feeling by vigorous tirades against legal matrimony, return home contentedly to their wives and children, and prove themselves as a rule no worse husbands and fathers than ordinary orthodox individuals.

A good many well known radicals have joined the democratic club. Amongst members of parliament, besides Cunninghame Graham and Dr. Clark, there is Mr. Conybeare, who is at present doing his three months' imprisonment in Ireland for the heinous offence of providing evicted tenants with bread. He represents the miners for the Camborne division of Cornwall. "The Curse of Camborne" he has been christened by Punch, for admirable and energetic radical as he is, the bewildering frequency and the interminable length of his speeches make him a terror even to his friends. Fortunately for him, the abuse of the London press does not affect the views of his constituents, amongst whom he is tremendously popular. Mr. Conybeare is a tall, dark man about 35 years of age, and gifted with a quite insatiable appetite for work; he sits on the school board besides being a member of parliament.

Amongst bona fide workingmen socialists one of the finest and best known is Tom Mann. Socialists, for some obscure psychological reason, have an unfortunate tendency towards lank hair, narrow chests, unhealthy complexions and a general limpness of demeanor. Mann, on the contrary, with his strong square figure, bushy black hair and flashing eyes, is a splendid specimen of humanity. He has recently given up his profession of an engineer in order to devote himself entirely to socialist work. Besides a good deal of political writing, he is intrusted with the duty of bringing prosecutions in the interest of the employes against the shop owners, who employ their workers more than 74 hours a week in violation of the new shop hours regulation act. Mann is more moderate in his speeches than many of his co-workers, and his unimpeachable honesty commands general respect.

Other well known members are H. H. Champion, Michael Davitt, Walter Crane, the artist, Mrs. Besant and her present *fidus Achates*, Herbert Burrows, who has so recently adopted theosophy as his religious creed; Dr. Aveling and his talented wife Eleanor Marx, who, by her admirable translations, has helped to familiarize the English public with Ibsen's plays; and Dadabhai Naoroji, the cultivated native of India, who stood as a candidate for Greenwich at the last parliamentary election, and who received such universal testimonies of public respect on the occasion of Lord Salisbury's sneering reference to him as only a black man.

Journalists flourish at the Central Democratic like blackberries in a bush, among the number being Morrison Davidson of Reynold's Newspaper; Bennet Burleigh, war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph; Hubert Bland, Bernstein, editor of the Sozial Demokrat; and finally H. W. Massingham, T. P. O'Connor's right hand man on that combative halfpenny sheet the Star, a fair, hairy and esthetic youth who indulges in a velvet coat, salmon pink necktie, and an eye-glass, but who is nevertheless a very cute and capable journalist.

The most prominent, and, at the same time, the most interesting figure in the new club is undoubtedly that of the president, Robert Cunninghame Graham, M. P. He occupies a somewhat anomalous position in the van of the English radical party; he is at once loved and hated, respected and scorned, claimed as a brother by the miners of Scotland and the working men of England, and repudiated by his own class. Mr. Graham comes of one of the oldest families of Scotland and is the owner of a beautiful property, Gartmore, in Stirlingshire, now heavily encumbered with mortgages. Through his mother, a very clever old lady, he is related to Lord Elphinstone, and he can also boast noble Spanish blood in his veins. In spite of all these family impediments he has flung himself into the political arena in the interests of the people. Full of enthusiasm and energy, profoundly touched by the wrongs of humanity, and utterly regardless of all personal considerations, Cunninghame Graham possesses all the qualities of a popular leader, save one—that of mental ballast. As a result he will, probably, never be more than an irresponsible factor, a sort of political *franc-tireur.* But in time of war the *franc tireurs* have a very definite use, and the radical working men know well how much their cause

In person Mr. Graham is distinctly good looking. Tall and slight with fair, well cut features and pointed beard and brilliant eyes, he bears a strong resemblance both in looks and bearing to the noble Spaniards perpetuated by the brush of Velasquez. In spite of the fact that his erect wavy hair is light brown in hue, instead of black, his Spanish blood asserts itself in spite of the Scotchness of his name, and there is something distinctly un-English about his almost terrific energy and his utter disregard of social conventionalities.

One of the points about Mr. Graham which captivate the working classes is his immense physical strength; for, in spite of a superficially delicate physique, his muscles are of iron. This is partly the result of several years' cattle ranching in Mexico before he went into Parliament in 1886. When, two years ago, he half expected to be killed in Trafalgar square, the only instructions he gave were that his favorite Mexican mustang should be led to his grave in the funeral cortege.

To study Graham to advantage he should be seen not arguing excitedly with a jeering house of commons, but up in Scotland amidst his own mining constituents of northeast Lanarkshire. Here, ever since he went to jail for the sake of popular liberties, he is regarded as a popular hero. Their affection for him is very real and extends even among the miners of other counties. Only this spring, having been invited to address a meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and arriving at half past two in the morning, Mr. Graham found the whole Central station crowded with Northumberland "geordies" who had given up their night's rest in order to do him honor, and who welcomed him with the deafening cheer that north country throats know so well how to produce.

Besides a favorite horse, Cunninghame Graham brought home with him from Mexico a very charming wife, the daughter of Senor Francisco José de Labalmondiere, of Chili. Mrs. Graham is slight and dark, and foreign looking, not precisely pretty but *très sympathique.* Like her husband, she is an enthusiastic socialist, but unlike him she is also a devout Catholic, and in the intervals of political work she is devoting herself to writing a life of St. Theresa. She is a plucky little woman, and in spite of much bad health, takes an active share in all her husband's enterprises.

Socially of course the Cunninghame Grahams have had to suffer a good deal for their political faith. Ever since November 13, 1887, when Graham and John Burns led the people to Trafalgar square, polite society has shown them the cold shoulder, and up at Gartmore they are strictly boycotted by their county neighbors. Perhaps the very unimpeachable excellence of Mr. Graham's social status by right of birth, makes it all the easier for him to ignore the conventional narrow mindedness of general society. Any way he and his wife make their their own friends in more congenial circles, and are both far too busy not to rejoice in the escape from the boredom of society duties.

Besides the Wednesday evening political discussions, the Central Democratic club indulges in Saturday meetings of a social character. Private theatricals, or more frequently smoking concerts, are held, and on these occasions the festivities are apt to be prolonged until an early hour on Sunday morning. The billiard tables are, of course, a further attraction, and as a social centre for a certain set of men, the club is quite certain to be a success. The only danger for it, as for all other enterprises of the sort, is that by degrees the original political motive may become eliminated. Whether the presence of women in the club will tend towards hastening or restraining this is an open question.

It will thus be seen that however much some of us may differ with certain of the aims and principles of this club, it must be doing a good work in the way of the republicanization of England; and when the day comes, as it eventually will, for the English people to throw over monarchy, then the seed sown by Mr. Cunninghame Graham and the Central Democratic club will bear rich fruit; they will have done their part for facilitating the establishment of the republic.

THEODORE STANTON

Restoration of Worms Cathedral.

London Builder.

The Cathedral of Worms is to be restored. The question has been locally discussed for the last three years, and, although experts who were consulted agreed that there was serious mischief going on which was endangering the structure, they differed as to the cause. Thereupon the dean, Mr. Fehr, took the matter in hand by causing a number of faulty places to be uncovered and then published the result and his opinion in pamphlet. His argument appearing unanswerable the building committee have determined to go to work at once, and have called in Professor Freiherr von Schmidt of Munich, the architect of the recently restored church of St. Catherine, in the neighboring little town of Oppenheim, also on the Rhine. Professor von Schmidt has been requested to submit by May 15 next a complete set of plans of the cathedral in its present state, along with another set showing his suggestions for the completion of the structure, together with the estimates of cost. Most of our readers need not be reminded that the building is one of the most interesting cathedrals on the Rhine. It is mostly in the Romanesque style of the twelfth century, the dimensions being 428 by 87 feet, by a height of 165 feet in the nave; it has four towers, two domes, and a double choir, and abounds with rich carving. It is to

CODY AND THE FRENCH.

Buffalo Bill's Impressions of Paris and the French.

Politeness of the People and Their Happy Views of Life.

The Valuable Presents Bestowed on Colonel Cody.

PARIS, October 18, 1889.

A good many Americans have visited Paris this year—a greater number, I am told, than ever came over before in a single season. It has happened, for reasons I suppose I do not need to detail, that I have met perhaps most of the visitors from my country. Certainly the number who have done me the honor to call has been great, and it sometimes seems as if I had become acquainted with more of my countrymen in Paris than in all the time I have spent at home. This impression is, I presume, easily accounted for by the eagerness with which a man in a foreign country recognizes another man who "talks United States," so that every acquaintance made here weighs more than a dozen ordinary introductions at home.

I have referred to the number of American visitors in order properly to explain why I venture to write anything concerning my views of France and the French people, for probably not one in twenty of my American visitors has failed to ask:

"Well, colonel, what do you think of Paris?"

The question has been so general and evidently so genuine that I am led to believe that the readers of American newspapers would be interested in the observations of a countryman who is American from skin to bone, who has played his little part in the development of our boundless resources, and who, perhaps, is more distinctly American than the majority, because he has passed a great part of his life on the plains amid scenes that can't be reproduced, I believe, in no other country on the face of the globe.

What do I think of Paris? It is a question that strikes a man's funny bone at the same time that it perplexes him; for it cannot be supposed that an answer can be given in one word, or a dozen, and while in a chance conversation it it may be passed over quickly, it becomes a very delicate affair to reply fully and freely in print. It is easy enough to say, "Paris is pleasant and beautiful." Every visitor knows that, and every American who reads believes it. I take it that something more than a mere complimentary verdict is wanted, and yet, at the same time, I should be the last to put my wits together in order to pick flaws; for the French have been very kind to me in every particular. If there have been slight disagreements, or misunderstandings between myself and contractors, once in a while, they are matters of no consequence whatever. They do not reflect discredit of any sort on the French people, for such misunderstandings are to be found everywhere. Business is business the world over and the methods of making money here are much the same as in America.

When it comes, however, to French character, I think that the attitude of the general public should be taken into account, and if the reader will pardon me for referring somewhat to the business in which I have been interested here, I will try to give a candid view of the French as they have come to my notice. I must refer to the business which brought me here, because it has been in the light of business principally that I have seen the people. That is, I cannot speak as an ordinary tourist. I have seen the French under especial circumstances, and in the light of those circumstances I shall speak as well as I can.

The first thing, then, is this: Paris is, as has been reported again and again, a most beautiful city. The streets are clean, the atmosphere is pure and the buildings are well cared for. At first glance the buildings are not so impressive as one would have expected, for they do not tower up to twelve and thirteen stories; but they are all substantial and well kept. The main streets are broad, more or less straight, and everything seems to be done to keep good order and health well in view.

When we came here for the summer season of 1889 there was naturally considerable difficulty in finding a suitable location. We were in great measure unknown, for the French, it seems, do not take things for granted. They wish to see for themselves. I cannot help, therefore, expressing my profound gratitude to such people as the mayor of Neuilly, who did everything possible for our comfort, who evidently could not do enough. He was only one of several who put themselves to much trouble in order that we should get well established.

Through his and other similar acts I came to realize what was meant by French politeness. This genuine courtesy, and while the forms of conduct may appear extravagant to some Americans, it seems to me that they are genuine expressions of regard. I cannot help feeling that the French are extremely hospitable and generous. That is they [illegible] concern a man before he is proved

A great deal has been written in the past about the Frenchman's fickleness, his love of display, etc. I have not found this judgment justified by my experience. I have been concerned here in giving an entertainment characteristic of certain features of American life. We do not parade in spangled clothing, we have no grand scenery, no spectacle of an imaginary kind, in fact, nothing has been done to give any artificial effect to our performance. We appear in exactly the same costume in which we rode about the plains, and every feature of our properties, to use a theatrical term, is of the plainest description. Do the Frenchmen dislike it, accustomed as they are to seeing a wealth of splendor in their public entertainments? Not at all. They are deeply impressed with the plain genuineness of the exhibition that we give. In all our experience I have not known a people who came more repeatedly than the French to see our representation. They take pains to inform me and my associates of their appreciation of the homely features which we bring into the foreground.

All this would seem to show that the French are anything but superficial in their observations. They care more for the plain, rough representation of the pioneer's life than for the gaudy glitter of the circus and the modern shows generally. Further than that, they correctly appreciate the individual features of the Wild West. They understand what we are about when we endeavor to illustrate the life on the plains of years ago, a manner of life indeed, that has not yet entirely gone out of existence.

It is easy to see that I have been immensely pleased with my experience here. It could not be otherwise where people are so uniformly kind as the French have been. It has not been merely the kindness of patronage; the matter touches much deeper than that. Their appreciation of the entertainment they have received has led them to express themselves in more ways than attendance at the performance. Various of the distinguished men have sent me testimonials in the shape of curious weapons, fine pictures, etc., and an association of retired army officers, all members of the Legion of Honor, elected me an honorary member. Add to this, that more hospitable invitations are sent me than I can possibly accept, and you have a fair idea of some of the reasons that lead me to like the French.

They seem to me to be people made exactly for enjoying themselves. I do not mean to say that they have no valor, or military courage, or energy; the world knows the reverse is true in war matters, and the energy of the country is wonderfully proved by the recent exposition. On the other hand, I do not think that they overwork. They appear to take their pleasure as they go along, and are content with moderate fortunes and incomes. It is a great pity that the governments of Europe cannot get on peaceably together, for if it was not for the necessity of keeping up a standing army, I believe the French would be the happiest people in the world.

Their manner of life is a perfect indication of their general character, and though I cannot help admiring it, I must say that it would not do for me, and I think that most Americans would come to the same conclusion. Coffee and rolls at 8 o'clock, breakfast at noon, coffee in the middle of the afternoon and dinner in the evening does not give the rapid American time enough for his work. The French, however, find sufficient time to do what they wish to and manage to get more fun out of life than we do.

Such, briefly told, are some of my impressions of this great country and remarkable people. I might go on and write more, but I have given your readers enough to show them that many of the foolish things which we hear in America concerning France and the French are mere inventions. I have been mingling with all classes here for six months and I have found out their good qualities and lost sight of the rest. W. F. CODY.

(Rev. Hart states that he has secured the names of twenty persons in Colorado City who desire the organization of a Baptist society and will join as charter members. A meeting for organization will be held in the near future.

Mr. Cannon and the Speakership.

Washington Star.

Of all the speakership candidates, Representative Cannon has been the most determined worker. He opened his campaign almost as soon as it became known that a republican speaker would be elected for the next house, and has not lost any opportunity since. He had got along so well with his canvass, when an extra session was regarded as likely, that it is claimed by some of his friends that had the decision not been against a call for congress, he would have had a sure thing of it. The failure of the president to call an extra session has involved him in a prolonged effort, but they hold that his chances of success are very good. They expect to see him chosen speaker. He is the first to open the fall campaign, as he was first in the spring; and he is doing some hard work. His friends say that on the first ballot Reed will have more votes than any one else, and that Cannon will stand next. They expect to see Reed fall back after one or two ballots and to see Cannon forge ahead. They figure it out thus: On the start Reed will go into the caucus with 72 votes, Cannon with 45, McKinley with 23, Burrows with 2[illegible] and General Henderson with the solid Iowa delegation. The Republican league, of which General Bebe is president, and two members of the cabinet are members, held a meeting last night and indorsed the Rev. Dr. John Chester, pastor of the Metropolitan

The Mexican President.

Harper's Magazine.

The three men who have most decidedly and most beneficially moulded the affairs of Mexico have been Hidalgo, who led the revolt against Spain; Juarez, who led the movement that culminated in the establishment of a liberal constitutional republic; and Diaz, who has made this constitutional republic a practical working success. Any student of history will understand that in this scheme of work Diaz has performed the most difficult part. Hidalgo and Juarez had to operate with, and at the same time had to sustain, an excited popular sentiment that needed only direction in order to accomplish the work in hand; for each was a leader in a profoundly popular cause. In the case of Diaz precisely the reverse of this encouraging condition of affairs has obtained. His work has been the more difficult one of soothing a people excited by more than half a century of civil warfare, of establishing wholesome but irksome restraints by enforcing obedience to laws which to a considerable portion of the younger men of Mexico practically were unknown, and at the same time he has been forced to solve a problem in political finance that a man bred a statesman and financier, still more a man bred simply a soldier, very well might have regarded as hopelessly insoluble. A great part of this most difficult task, with the assistance of the able men whom he has drawn around him as counselors, he already has accomplished, and what remains to be done almost will come of itself from the sheer momentum of the reforms which he has set in motion, and from the long continued period during which he has secured to the country the blessing of profound peace. For the first time since the revolt of 1810 the men of Mexico now between thirty and forty years of age—the class that, being fullest of mental and physical energy, is the actual motive power in all countries—have had no opportunity to vent their energies in other than peaceful ways, and so have acquired substantial interests, the desire to protect which is the best possible guarantee against further civil war. This wholesome diversion of the energies of the country into channels of productive industry—at once leading to and stimulated by the construction of an extended system of railway that has developed abundant resources of wealth heretofore latent, and that at the same time has consolidated many scattered communities—has resulted in giving to the republic a moral and financial stability and a national strength such as it never until now has enjoyed.

Napoleon as an Editor.

Golden Days.

The predominating characteristic of the great Napoleon Bonaparte was his intolerance of restraint. As a boy he was a leader among his comrades, and as a man he ruled men.

He was not a tyrant in the commonly accepted meaning of the term; that is he did not exercise his power in a cruel or despotic manner, but he more than once proved that no man or measures could be allowed to stand in the path of his ambition. He acknowledged no argument but force, and during his entire career would brook no rivalry.

To thwart the wishes or disobey the commands of such a man was a very serious matter, and he was a brave man indeed, who attempted it. But there are brave men in every age who do what they think is right, regardless of consequences.

In the year 1813, Napoleon was very much worried over the frequent visits of the embassador of Austria to Marie Louise, Napoleon's second wife, the hostile inspiration of which he suspected. One day, in a rage, he wrote a violent article against the emperor of Austria, his father-in-law, and sent it by an aid-de-camp to M. Etienne, the editor of the Journal de l'Empire, with an order to publish it the next day as a "leader"—that is, the leading and therefore most prominent article on the editorial page.

The next day Napoleon opened the paper eagerly, and to his great rage saw that his article had been omitted. White with anger, he called an orderly and shouted, in a voice of thunder:

"Go and say to M. Etienne that if the article does not appear to-morrow morning, I will have him sabred."

Then he waited with impatience the twenty-four hours' grace.

The next, like the day before no article appeared. Napoleon could contain himself no longer, and his anger burst forth in formidable accents.

"Bring Etienne here, dead or alive!" he shouted to his officers.

With flashing eyes, the emperor paced up and down the room until Etienne arrived, with a pale face and stood erect in silence.

As if he had not seen him, Napoleon continued to pace up and down, while the spectators of the scene wondered in terror what was going to happen.

Suddenly the emperor darted straight over to the man like a bullet, seized him by the arm and shook him with force.

"I thank you, sir," said he hoarsely, and quitted the apartment, leaving Etienne stupefied.

Napoleon understood that such resistance to his autocratic power could only come from sheer madness or from the absolute certainty of saving him from a great blunder, and in either case was not deserving of punishment.

A Tussle with a Buffalo.

Joseph Thomson in Scribner's.

On the last day of the year, while hunting for my New Year's dinner, an adventure befell me which nearly closed my days with the dying year. I had brought down a buffalo, and, thinking it disabled and helpless, I proceeded to make sure of my spoil. I had almost reached it before it seemed aware of my presence, when, with a grunt of vengeful significance, it was on its feet. Instinctively I turned and fled, happily presenting my rear to its inevitable onslaught. A few seconds and its horn caught me in the hip, penetrated several inches, just grazing the femoral artery, and sending me twirling overhead like a bolt from a catapult. In my fall I got a couple of ribs broken, and thus lay stunned and helpless. I was aware, however, of its approach to finish me off, and I closed my eyes, thinking my days

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THE CITY COUNCIL.

Bids Offered on the City's $80,000 Water Bonds.

N. W. Harris & Co. of Chicago Secure the Bonds.

Considerable Talk Regarding the Water Committee.

A very important meeting of the city council was held Monday night. Mayor Stillman presided, with all members answering to roll-call as follows: Stubbs, Ripley, Lawton, J. P. Barnes, Bartlett, Gillingham, Sprague and W. R. Barnes.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes, Alderman Stubbs moved that the council adjourn promptly at 10 o'clock, no matter what the business on hand at that time. He gave as his reasons that the council had been in the habit of holding late sessions and he was tired of it. Two meetings a week could be held if necessary. The motion carried.

Alderman Stubbs stated that there were a number of persons present interested in the sale of the $80,000 worth of new water bonds, due in fifteen years and bearing interest at 6 per cent, for which the council had advertised bids. He moved that the matter be taken up for consideration. The motion prevailed and the clerk proceeded to open and read the bids as follows:

C. J. Harris, of Denver, $81,300.

N. W. Harris & Co., of Chicago, $82,504.

Lamprecht Bros. & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, $81,600.

L. S. McLean, of Colorado Springs, for the president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., $82,790.

W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, $82,048.

Thurlow & Hutton of Colorado Springs, $81,675.

S. A. Kean & Co., of Chicago, $82,550.

C. R. Williams, of Kansas City, 5½ per cent interest basis.

Fidelity Trust Co. of Kansas City, 5½ per cent per annum, they to have 13-16 of 1 per cent off.

That the last two bids named may be perfectly understood they are given in full below. The bid of C. R. Williams was as follows: "For your $80,000 of 6 per cent water bonds, due in fifteen years and optional after ten years, I will give a price equal to a 5½ interest basis."

The bid of the Fidelity Trust company read: "Will take the bonds at a price to yield us 5½ per cent per annum. Bonds to be legally issued in all respects. We to have a commission of 13-16 of 1 per cent off above price."

After some delay Alderman Lawton moved that the bid of N. W. Harris & Co. be accepted. The bid of Kean & Co. was a few dollars higher but he thought the Harris bid the best from the fact that they had an agent in the city and the contracts could be drawn and signed without any further quibbling. He stated that the agent agreed to rebate all accrued interest at the time of delivery of the bonds. Upon a call of the ayes and nayes all voted aye but Alderman Stubbs, who afterwards changed his vote to aye.

Alderman Stubbs moved that the city attorney be instructed to draw up a contract in accordance with the agreement, and that Harris & Co. be required to give a bond of $2000 for the faithful fulfilment of the same. The motion prevailed. The bid of N. W. Harris & Co. is as follows:

To the Honorable City Council, Colorado Springs:

For the $80,000, 6 per cent water bonds offered for sale by you this day, we will pay you par and a premium of $2504—$82,504—bonds to be legally and regularly issued.

Signed, respectfully,
N. W. HARRIS & CO.

Upon motion the council took up the matter of considering the bills. The following bills were read and allowed:

E. S. Bumstead & Co., work	$ 250 03
F. A. Mangold, sewer inspector	90 00
R. W. Anderson, work	21 75
M. Douglas, work	6 35
A. J. Abernathy, hauling	6 50
Holmes & Sumner, rubber boots	18 00
G. F. Hale, meal tickets	24 00
King Iron Bridge Company	2000 00
H. I. Reid, surveying	157 50
W. D. Belding, livery	34 00
P. A. McCurdy, boots	24 00
S. T. Wicks, labor	42 62
S. Kinsley, police magistrate	43 40
W. T. Douglas, cemetery work	10 00
Henry McCammon, work	4 60
E. C. Bartlett, blacksmithing	29 90
E. S. Bumstead & Co., taps	68 00
Dr. Ogilvie, medical attendance	3 10
A. Herbst, hauling	1 50
A. Hemenway, feed	15 21
Street and ditch work, Edwards	48 00
A. J. Bayne, hauling	50
S. M. Diltz, blacksmithing	12 70
Thos. Shideler, costs in suits	4 05
A. F. Shields, work	63 00
New extension work	8 00
Holmes & Wicks, lead pot furnace	12 90
M. Pulver, work	75 00
Street and ditch work, Clark	306 20
J. E. Hundley, scraper hire	4 50
J. A. Loomis, lumber	15 00
El Paso Electric Co	520 83
T. A. Murphy, work	5 25
L. Hall, painting	7 00
G. R. Goudy & Co., printing	10 35
A. Hemenway & Co., supplies	00
H. D. Johnson, material and work	[illegible]
Cañon Ice Co., coal	58 85
Rimmer & McFarland, blacksmithing	3 55
Union Ice Co	12 15
New extension work, Frost	440 56
Same, Burke	868 50
Wm. Lennox, hauling	852 46
Water account, by Shomber	311 50
Rhodes Bros., pipe	506 02
Water extension, by Farrar	711 25
C. B. Ferrin, money advanced	4 00
Reynolds & McConnell	517 98
Water account, by Reid	214 00
D. McShane, work	2431 90
H. C. McCreery, money advanced	23 75
Salary roll	1164 13
Patrick Jones, work	4 50
Barnes & Son, material	298 46

A petition from A. D. Craigue & Co. and other business men on the west side of Tejon street, was read requesting that a great part of the shops and debris from the National bank building be removed, and a walk put about the remainder, and expressing indignation that the stone for the Hagerman block should be permitted to be cut on that side of the street. Alderman Lawton moved that the request be granted, which carried.

At the last meeting of the city council the Phillips addition to the city was declared vacant. This was done that an error in the survey might be corrected. A corrected plat being presented, upon motion it was accepted.

The committee on public grounds reported in favor of building a hose house for hose company No. 5, the same to be located on the school house grounds on the west side. The same to cost $300. The committee also reported in favor of allowing Mr. G. W. Karrick to build a private road through Cheyenne park, provided he keeps the same in repair at his own cost. The report of the committee was accepted.

The police committee, to whom was referred the charges against the city marshal, reported that two of the charges were sustained, and recommended that a special meeting of the council be held at the earliest date convenient to hear the matter.

Alderman J. P. Barnes, of the water committee, reported progress in the work of securing additional water. The right of way for the Bear creek line had all been secured but a very small tract. The right of way to the reservoir on the east side of town had all been secured.

Alderman Gillingham thought it about time that the council be informed as to what the water committee was doing. He, for one, and others had also said the same—were not aware of what was being done with all the money that is being used. He did not believe that it was necessary to keep the matter secret much longer.

Alderman Barnes of the water committee stated that they were ready to report immediately if necessary, either to the members individually or to the council as a whole. There had been no secrecy in the matter for some time, although at first it was necessary to proceed quietly. The committee had tried to conduct its affairs as any sensible man would conduct his private affairs.

Alderman Stubbs, as one of the water committee, remembered that in turning over affairs to the committee the council had given them a vote of confidence. He thought the committee the best judge of when the proper time to report, but was perfectly willing that a committee should be appointed to investigate any or all matters.

Dr. R. B. Sullivan's family accompanied him upon his return from the east, and will make this their future home.

Mr. H. G. Thornton left for the east last night, and in a few days will sail for Europe, where he intends spending the winter. The GAZETTE will keep him informed on all El Paso county matters.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, who spent the summer in this city and who has many friends here, has been quite ill in New York since his return home. He is reported much better in the last accounts received in this city.

A prominent contractor states that there is a great deal of building in sight for the winter, and that numerous new houses will be let before January first. There will be work enough to keep every mechanic in the city busy.

The Messrs. Fairley Bros., of this city, have bought the stock of general merchandise of G. W. Smith & Co., at McFerran, this county. They will increase this stock and run it as a first class store for the benefit of the miners and ranchmen.

Articles of incorporation of the North Colorado Springs Land and Improvement company were filed with the county clerk yesterday, the incorporators being Frank White, J. A. Hayes, jr., Louis R. Ehrich, of this city, and C. F. Miller, of Wyoming. The objects of the company as set forth are very lengthy, filling some two sheets of paper in typewriting, and cover a long list of enterprises. The principal ones are to acquire, possess and enjoy land; to dispose of town lots, etc. The capital stock is $750,000, divided into 7500 shares of $100 each. The corporation is to exist for twenty years, but the time may be extended. The directors for the first year are: Frank White, J. A. Hayes, jr., L. R. Ehrich, John L. Armit and E. G. Lunt. The principal business is to be carried on in this county, but may be extended beyond the limits of the state. The principal office is to be located in Colorado Springs.

The following is Emery P. Noon's report of the weather taken at Husted, for the week ending October 30, is: Highest temperature, [illegible] on the 25th; lowest temperature, 2[illegible] on the 30th; weekly mean temperature, 44.35. Direction of the wind, north three days, south four days.

Mr. H. C. Fursman sent a car load of fine black merino rams, recently received from New York, to his ranch yesterday.

The free reading room and library of the Social union is now nicely situated in the old Western Building and Supply company's building on Nevada avenue. The rooms are splendidly arranged for this purpose, and the frequenters of the place will find themselves very comfortable. The large reading room is heated by steam and is to be lighted by electricity. On three sides of the room are windows through which the warm sun streams all day, while the ventilation is much better than in the old quarters. Any fears that may have been entertained that the removal to a side street would tend to lessen the attendance can be laid aside, as the librarian has been unable to arrange the books on account of the numerous calls. All will be in position in a few days however.

A very pleasant party was that given by Captain and Mrs. A. E. Whaite, at their beautiful and cosy home, 828 Cucharas street, on the 1st, to the chevaliers of Canton Colfax, together with their ladies and a few invited friends. Music and games were the chief amusement of the evening, and, after a sumptuous repast, Dr. T. G. Horn, on behalf of the members of the canton, in a happy speech, presented Captain Whaite with a beautiful gold watch chain and charm. Carriages called at 11 and so brought to a close a delightful evening's entertainment.

An effort is being made to have Walter Jewell, now in jail and awaiting trial for appropriating money belonging to the Manitou Electric Light company, released from jail. It is stated that the company does not wish to prosecute him further, and that he has a position offered him by which he can earn money to refund that which he appropriated.

Cards were received in the city recently announcing the marriage of Mr. John M. Pitts of this city, and Miss Katie Herring of Baltimore, which occurred at Grace M. E. church, Lafayette square, Baltimore, Wednesday evening, November 6th, 1889, at 6 o'clock. Mr. Pitts has taken the Earle cottage at 214 Pike's Peak avenue.

Dr. E. N. Marbourg is visiting Superintendent Ray, of the Deaf Mute and Blind institute. Dr. Marbourg has been for some time associated with Dr. Fox, the famous Philadelphia eye specialist, and is, himself, regarded as one of the most successful of the young oculists of the country. He proposes to locate in Denver in the near future.

Mrs. E. Talbot, of Bucklin, Ford county, Kas., writes the city marshal for information regarding her son, who is supposed to be lying sick at some boarding house in the city. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by reporting to Officer Chapman.

Colonel De Forest and Mr. F. W. Griswold of Troy, N. Y., have sent to friends in the city, from Antelope Park, where they have gone on a fishing excursion, a mess of ninety-six trout, the result of half a day's sport. Twenty-five of the speckled beauties weighed a pound or more each.

Deputy Sheriff De Lue, of Arapahoe county, arrived in the city yesterday and arrested Mr. F. A. Marcher, upon complaint of a native jewelry dealer named Jansen, and charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Marcher was taken to Denver in the afternoon. Mr. W. R. Barnes, Marcher's assignee, and also the sheriff's officers who have been in charge of the stock, state their belief that the stock will invoice enough to pay dollar for dollar, unless debts now not known of come in. Mr. Marcher's attorney states that the goods were all purchased on time and notes given, and that he does not believe the indictment can be made to stick.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending October 26, 1889:

GENTLEMEN.

One cent due on each.

Alexander, J J
Armitage, Harry (4)
Bales, Joe
Bryant, Harry
Bowland, L B
Bartl, A D
Bingham, Fred (2)
Bally, S H (2)
Chanourth, James
Clark, Harry
Codwise, C W
Cramer, Louiss
Crawford, J A
Curtis, Edwinn A (2)
Carlton, A E
Daum, Fred
Dewey, George
Davis, W D
Dunn, Edward
Evans, S R
Glaney, James
Grey, Chas
Gallin, John
Gaumer, Williams
Gleason, Edwin E
Gleeson, Thomas
Graham, James
Griffith, Clarence
Grow, Acy
Howard, William
Hobbs, G F
Hames, Guss
Hartford, Jim
Hall, J O
Hall, John C
Heaverle, Howard
Hincheliffe, Thomas
Hill, Capt
Holder, C B
Hopper, W W
Kutchin, Charles
Hubbard, Frank
Kiser, James (2)
Lambert, W H
Lane, John G
Larson, John O
Layder, Lou
Mitchell, Roy T
Morgan, [illegible]
MacKinnon, Thomas
Moes, Vincent
Mackey, Albert
Mickoson, Andron
Meyers, J R
McElroy, Frank
O'Neil, P H
Parks, Nathan
Phillips, Frank
Pond, George H
Reynold, C C
Roach, Wm
Ross, Wm
Ryder, John
Seitz, Frank R
Stewart, Willie A
Schott, Adolph
Sellers, Tom
Sproule, A [illegible] (2)
Stone, Jesse
Setzer, M V (2)
Turner, John G
Updegraff, C E
Wallace, Charlie
Williams, H C
West, William
Watson, French
Young, F E

LADIES.

One cent due on each.

Atkinson, Miss Viola
Ames, Mrs L C
Alrick, Miss Bertha
Atkinson, Miss Cary
Buchanan, Jennie
Bochner, Mrs Lizzie
Bell, Mrs Mattie
Chellis, Miss E M
Colon, Mrs Emma
Daniels, Mrs E A
Davis, Mrs C S
Dooley, Mrs J J
Donley, Mrs John
Evans, Mrs S (2)
Erhson, Miss Lessie
Foreman, Mrs W P
Green, Mrs Nina
Green, Mrs S W
Hinn, Miss [illegible]
Hopkins, Mrs [illegible]
Jones, Mrs Joe
Johnson, Mrs B S
Johnson, Miss Mary
Johnson, Miss Kate
Kennedy, Mary
Kendall, Miss J H
Kyle, Miss Lizzie (2)
Kimball, Mrs Tacy
Lage, Miss Anna
Lawrence, Mrs Eva
Lenhart, Maud
Lewis, Miss Zula
Morgan, Mrs D P (2)
Mack, Anna J
Moore, Mrs Mary
Monroe, Miss Mamie
Martin, Miss Hattie (2)
Martin, Miss Mary
Moris, Mrs [illegible]
O'Brien, Mrs Kate
Ports, Mrs Mollie
Reese, Mrs L M
Rush, Miss Ruddy
Reynold, Mrs D L
Reed, Mrs J A
Smith, Mrs Mollie
Smith, Miss Mary
Stewart, Mrs Mary L
Seitz, Mrs R J B
Shaw, Miss Violet E
Skates, Miss Nettie
Snyder, Miss Daisy
Spriggs, Jennie
Snoder, Mrs M
Terrant, Miss Mattie
Truedick, Miss Ada
Walker, Miss Maggie
Wootton, Miss [illegible]
Watkins, Mrs Fred

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Boucher, Mons Fred
Bensson, Miss Lena

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Newton, G W
Hopkins, Alice
Myrich, Sarah

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.
ROBERT A. MYERS, P. M.

TWO MEN KILLED.

A Fatal Accident on the Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth Road.

Two Men, and Possibly Three, Instantly Killed in a Wreck.

Engines Ditched While Plowing Through a Snow Drift.

Various reports of a fatal accident on the Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth road, near Eastonville, were received in the city last Friday afternoon and night. The great storm has cut off all telegraphic communication with Eastonville and as no trains have been run over the road for thirty-six hours, accurate information was difficult to get and probably will not be received until some time this afternoon, when it is hoped telegraphic communication will again be established.

The first report of the accident was received from a man who came to the city from near Manitou Junction for provisions for a snow bound passenger train. He stated that an engine had been ditched while cutting through a snow drift near Eastonville, and that three men had been killed. Later a report was received from Denver stating that the south bound passenger train had been run into while snow-bound, sixty-five miles south of Denver, by a freight train and that one passenger and two train hands were killed. Later news, however, disproves the story of a collision.

From information gleaned from various sources it is probable that the following is the true story of the accident, though the Ft. Worth officials here refuse either to deny or confirm any account until more accurate information is received: It seems that a bad drift, extending several hundred yards, had been formed near Eastonville on the main track, and two engines with their crews and a number of section hands were sent to force a way through. The engines which were coupled together had only been at work a short time when the one in front broke its pilot. The latter was thrown under the wheels and both engines being under a heavy pressure of steam were thrown into the ditch. The engineer of the first engine was Stephen Hickey, of Denver, and he with his fireman John Flannigan were buried under the wreck and instantly killed. It is said one, and possibly two section hands, were also caught under the falling locomotives, but their names are unknown. The bodies of the dead men had not been recovered up to a late hour last night and probably will not be until some time to-day.

A special dispatch to the GAZETTE, from Denver, states that the officials of the road there confirm the report of the killing of Flannigan and Hickey, but deny that there were any others killed. Hickey was an old Rio Grande engineer and was well known in this section. Flannigan leaves a wife and four children.

THE ART LECTURES.

Mrs. Adsit Instructs Her Hearers on the States of Plates.

An oral lesson was given Saturday afternoon on the states of plates and figure plates exhibited, to show how nearly allied engraving is to sculpture.

Greater care is required in printing fine line engravings than etchings as the ink must be rubbed into the engraved lines with the fingers and the plate wiped dry while the great etchers use very little shadings.

In the process of line engraving trial proofs are taken by the artist at various stages of the work which are eagerly sought by collectors but they have nothing to do with the commercial value of the engraving. Engravers also take a number of trial proofs which they preserve themselves, as the edges of the lines are too sharp and the plate not in good condition until a number of impressions have been taken.

A re-mark or aftermark on a proof shows that it is the best proof or taken at the best state of the plate. What is called a re-mark proof is in reality only the best artist's proof. In engraving there are three general states of plates: One. Artist's proof or re-mark proof, of which there are seven gradations or conditions, and of these but twenty-five are printed. More than one re-mark does not add value to a proof and the greatest etcher's use none. Two. Open letter proof. Three. Print.

The second condition of artist's proof is autograph proof or one that is signed by the painter or engraver or translator of his work. If the painter is alive and does not sign with the engraver it is evidence that he is not satisfied with the translation. The third condition is proof before letters, or which has no name of painter or engraver signed. Four. Proof after letters with the painter's name at the left and engraver's at the right etched in. Twenty-five of these are printed and they are better than where a type letter is engraved. Five. A coat of arms on the impression shows that it is an artist's proof. Six. A script proof, or name in handwriting or script type. Neither of the two last conditions appear in modern work. Seven. India proofs, so called, which has no relevance to the state of the plates but refers merely to the style of paper, the impression being taken on a thin tissue paper.

In the second division under general states of plates or open letter proof, the name of the engraver is simply engraved in double lines with a white space between them; this kind of proof is the best in that state of the plate.

In the third division of print, which is the last and worst state of the plate there are always five or six lines of diamonds printed below and the letters are shaded or filled in with fine lines.

The fifth and sixth divisions refer only to pure line engraving of the 18th century and before, and are not used on modern impressions.

In modern work the conditions of proofs are distinguished by re-mark, autograph, before letter proof and after letter proof.

When a plate has worn down and the publisher in order to get more profit from it has the lines recut the proofs have no longer an artistic value and look as if covered with dust, because the plate makes a slovenly impression after recutting.

The difference between a real artistic engraving and a photograph of one, or a heliotype is that in the former the tone is deep and rich and the surface has a velvety appearance while in the latter there is always a lack of tone and the surface has a flat glassy appearance.

Photography and cheap line engraving, have, however, by reproducing the work of high art done much toward educating the tastes of the people to love the masterpieces of the great artists.

The works of the great engravers will never lose their prestige but grow in value with the lapse of time.

The lessons in the department of engraving that have just closed have grown in interest and instructiveness to the last, illustrated as they were by masterpieces many of which cannot be duplicated.

An engraving of M. Beauharnais, former husband of the Empress Josephine, by Guiseppe Longhi, is regarded as the finest piece of texture work in existence; the embroidery on the coat, a lace scarf and a cap, decorated with plumes, are so nearly perfect that one feels an impulse to reach out and examine them as if they were real articles before them.

In the Assumption, Titian's masterpiece, by Schiavoni, the pose of the figures and the expressions are as perfectly translated as is possible to human art. It is an inlaid proof and one of the earliest.

An Egyptian Water Carrier, by Stang, is full of life and warmth and the complexion and expression are fine.

The trial proof of a plate by Caronni illustrates the classical story of Europa left on the Isle of Eros by Jupiter, and Venus and Cupid ministering to her against a background of hills, woods, river and cascades. The complete proof is also shown.

The Vestal Virgin, after Angelica Kauffman is by Burger, the greatest of the Swiss engravers, and the painter's head appears in the re-mark.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip Picked Up Here and There—Talk Heard On the Streets.

Uncle Sam does not seem always to follow good business methods in running the big machine of government. The manager of a private business enterprise, if he is a man of good business principles, when he finds it desirable to dispense with the services of a certain employe, promptly notifies the latter that his services are no longer required and then fills the vacancy thus created in accordance with his wishes. This would seem to be not only the most business-like but the fairest course to pursue in removing an employe. It would be considered very strange, if for instance, the manager, instead of notifying the person to be removed, would simply appoint his successor and leave the former to ascertain from the latter that he was out of a job. Yet this course is the one often pursued by Uncle Sam when he finds it desirable to make a change in the government family, and frequently an official in the public service receives his notification of dismissal only through the credentials of his successor being presented. We do not have to go very far for a late example of this. Mr. Meier, who received his appointment to the office of postmaster at Colorado Springs from Mr. Cleveland, has been removed from the position and yet he has received no official notification from the department of the fact nor is it likely that he will receive such notification. He learned that his services would be no longer required from a GAZETTE reporter, who in turn received his information from a dispatch of the Associated press, announcing the president's action in the matter, which was published in this paper on Wednesday morning. Mr. Meier will continue to perform the duties of the office until his successor presents his credentials and then will step down and out. It may not be a business-like way of discharging an employe; it certainly does not seem altogether courteous, but while such a proceeding might be regarded as somewhat irregular in the channels of private business it is taken as a matter of course in the public service. Uncle Sam does it too often for it to create surprise among those familiar with his methods. It will probably be some ten days before the new appointee can assume charge of the office. The post office department will send Mr. Everleth the required bond to be signed by his bondsmen. This document will then be returned to Washington and the officials there will satisfy themselves that the bondsmen are qualified to act in that capacity. If the bond proves satisfactory the credentials will then be sent at once. Before the latter are presented by Mr. Everleth, the present incumbent will have the department inspectors investigate the affairs of the office in order that both the retiring and the new official may be sure that everything is all right. The inspection concluded and the cash on hand sent to the St. Louis depository, there will be nothing further to do but to turn over the keys. Fortunately for the public here there need be no serious disturbance in the service caused by this change in postmasters as the new appointee has had several years experience and is familiar with the duties of the office and the methods of performing them.

⁂

The other day I was present at the sale of a piece property situated near the center of the city, and although the price was eleven thousand dollars, the lots were considered cheap at that sum. The cash payment was put down, the necessary papers made out and the few persons present turned to leave the office. At the door I met a man whose face has been familiar on the streets of Colorado Springs for many years. He remarked that those just disposed of were the last of a block of lots which he had sold not very long ago for two hundred and fifty dollars. The total sum received for the block by the man he had sold them to was a little more than nineteen thousand dollars. "I had," he added, "no idea of the future of the city when I sold or I instead of the other fellow would to-day have been the rich man." The old story: dozens of such cases every day. Some men are always selling at the wrong time and others just as regularly buying at the right time. Some men are born far-sighted and get rich through it, others are born short-sighted and are always poor because of it. It takes all kinds of people to make a world.

⁂

The tall, slim figure of Colonel Busby, attired as usual in a sombre black evening dress suit, spiked tail coat, low cut waistcoat and the conventional white necktie, attracted some attention on the streets last week. Perhaps everybody does not know who Colonel Busby is. Professionally he is a manipulator of silent messengers of thought, or in other words a printer. He is of that particular class of printers known to the trade as "tramp printers." A tramp printer is one, who, urged on by an uncontrollable restlessness, constantly moves from one town to another: here and there getting work at his trade and living like a prince and here and there getting no work and starving. There is a large number of this class of printers in this country. Many of them are members of the Typographical union and through their membership in that organization generally succeed in getting work at the various towns they make a stop in, though there are occasional exceptions. If they make what they call a "stake" in one town they ride in a Pullman palace car to the next, for they are a spendthrift lot, extravagant and reckless, never saving a cent and never seeming to care to save one. But if they do not make the "stake" the lack of funds necessitates a free ride on a blind baggage or even a less comfortable and more dangerous one on a car truck, and all other expedients failing they walk. They always say, and always seem to be sincere in thinking it true, that they must "move on." Why, no one knows, not even they. There is seldom any particular reason for this roving. Many of them are first-class printers who can make money and make it fast in almost any town if they would settle down to steady work and lead the lives of sensible mortals. But they must ever and always keep moving on. From New York to San Francisco by one route and then back again by another route to the Atlantic coast; one month in Florida, the next in Illinois and perhaps the next in Oregon: now with plenty of money and again with none; now sleeping behind the stove in a composing room and again between the sheets of a first-class boarding house bed; now in a bran new suit and again in rags; now dining and again starving. Such is the life of a tramp printer and he thrives under it. Colonel Busby, as I said before, belongs to this peculiar class of people and he is one of the best known tramp printers in the country. Forty years of his life have been given to the business of type setting and he knows it thoroughly. He began work on twenty-five dollars a year in an office in Allegheny county, New York. Now he can, in a printer's day, which is seven hours, make from four to five dollars easily. In the forty years he has given to "tramping" the colonel has worked on nearly all the large newspapers of the country and visited every state and territory in the union, some of them many times. He has set up copy prepared by Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, Talcott Williams, Charles Emory Smith, Medill, Watterson, Nixon, Halstead, Richard Smith, Dawson, Eugene Field, Robert Porter, Manning, Chambers and hosts of other bright stars in the journalistic world. Colonel Busby was a private in the war and has risen to his present rank through the courtesy of his friends, who probably think that if he was not a regularly commissioned colonel he should have been. The colonel is an interesting talker and his reminiscences are well worth hearing. He went to Leadville with the first newspaper outfit that set up shop in the camp and made money by the handful—and spent it just as fast. Last spring the colonel passed through the city on his way north and has since that time visited Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona. He left on Thursday morning for Kansas to return this way probably next spring.

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THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum......10 00 Six months.........5 00
Three months......2 50 One month.........1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum........1 50 Six months..........75
Three months........50

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The Denver News thinks that Jim Connor has done many worse things than to be a party in an express robbery conspiracy. If this is so, we cannot see how justice is outraged in sending Connor to the penitentiary.

The Republican evidently is feeling good. It seems to have had the biggest end of the victory, for, with a single exception, no man of either ticket was elected except as the Republican and the citizens ticket supported him.

The civil service commission has laid before Secretary Noble complaints that two of his subordinates have been disobeying the law regarding making assessments. The matter will be pushed, we are glad to say, and there is likely to be a punishment for this offense.

We were surprised to find, in reading the Denver News yesterday morning, that that paper did not thank Mayor Londoner for using the police properly at the polls. This has been a great grievance of the News for some years, and now when it is remedied it hardly considers it worthy of notice.

The executive committee of the international exposition of 1892 have appointed Mr. F. E. Saward, editor of the Coal Trade Journal, the coal trade representative on the general committee. This was partly in answer to a request of the representatives of the producers of one hundred and thirty million tons of coal of a market value of five hundred million dollars. The appointment is a good one.

The St. James Budget announces that the anarchists of London have started a new journal called the Poniard. It is to deal in practical bloodthirstiness. It promises to publish a series of inexpensive recipes for the preparation of nitroglycerine and Orsini bombs by which the sudden removal of people opposed to anarchistic doctrines will be easily and cheaply accomplished. Judging from the prospectus the journal will no doubt be a valuable addition to London literature.

Chief Arthur very properly opposes a union of the engineers with the Federation of Labor. Had this union existed in 1888, the engineers would have struck with other [illegible] employes. They would then be compelled to take sides with every strike, whether right or wrong and thus would lose whatever strength they have as an organization. The Typographical Union at its recent meeting in Denver declined to do this. The members did not wish to give anyone outside of the order the right to take the bread from their mouths.

Mr. Thomas J. Fisher was admitted, on Saturday, by the supreme court of the state to practice in all of the state courts. Mr. Fisher read law some years ago with the well-known firm of De Groot, Dawson & Stafford, of Port Richmond, N. Y., but just before he would have been admitted he was compelled on account of ill-health to come to Colorado. Since 1882 he has been in the law office of Hon. E. A. Risley, where he has had an unusual opportunity of making himself familiar with the corporation laws of the state.

Miss Caldwell must be somewhat mortified by the gossip in the papers regarding the marriage which should have taken place between herself and Prince Murat some days ago. Gossip says that she only agreed in the settlement to allow him fifty thousand francs a year, and at her death all her money was to revert to her own family. The family of Prince Murat felt the indignity of such a settlement, and persuaded him to break off the engagement. A daughter-in-law of his has agreed to make a settlement on him of equal value, so he is perfectly satisfied without reimbursement for his wounded affections.

One of the best appointments yet made is that of John Field, as postmaster of Philadelphia. From discussions in the newspapers it is well known that Mr. Field was not preferred by the politicians of the state, but that the appointment was made owing to the personal solicitations of the postmaster general. The objection to Mr. Field was that he took a prominent part, as a member of the committee of one hundred, in overthrowing the control of both political parties in the Philadelphia city and county government. But in national politics he has always been a republican. He is a man of large business experience, and trusted in every way by his fellow citizens. As his income from his business amounts to some three times what he will receive as postmaster, he hesitated for some time about accepting the office. It was only through the personal solicitation of Mr. Wanamaker and several of his friends that he finally decided to accept. It is clearly a case of the office seeking the man, and not the man the office.

At the recent meeting of the United Typothetæ in St. Louis, Mr. McNally, in speaking of international copyright, claimed that books of the same character could not be printed as cheaply in America as in England, because of the difference in wages. His comparison of wages as between London and Chicago was as follows: "For composition in London, the price is 15 cents per thousand ems, while in Chicago it is 37 cents. Job printers in London receive from 9 to 11 dollars per week and in Chicago, from 15 to 24 dollars. Pressmen in London receive from 8 to 12 dollars per week and in Chicago, from 21 to 25 dollars per week. Press feeders in London receive from 2 to 5 dollars and in Chicago, from 5 to 12 dollars per week."

A private letter of W. L. Scott to Chauncey M. Depew has found its way to the public press. Unfortunately, Mr. Scott did not write at the head "burn this letter," or if he did, Mr. Depew failed to obey. The letter found its way into an old-junk dealer's hands and through him it came to the press. Mr. Scott wrote to Mr. Depew for an annual pass over the New York Central road for a Mr. Henry Butterfield, stating that this service would be of considerable help to him in his congressional fight, closing as follows: "Although you are a republican and I am a democrat, we do not differ much in regard to our views in connection with corporate property, and I may be able to serve these interests should I pull through again." It may be remembered that during the last campaign this same Scott had a great deal to say against corporations and monopolies. He is probably sincere in saying that he is against many corporations and monopolies. He is for any that he gets any dividends out of, but against all the others. It is just as well that Scott's political career is ended. While he was a smart, pushing fellow, he had little moral sense and cared little for political life beyond the power which it gave him. His use of this power was neither high-minded or conscientious.

If the Chicago and Alton has passed under the control of the Union Pacific it is certainly a very strange transaction. It will not be at all surprising if the Union Pacific surrenders the Kansas Pacific to the Chicago and Alton. But there would seem to be no sense at all in a reversal of the operation so as to transfer the Alton to the Union Pacific. Such a transfer would not be of much, if any, advantage to the Union Pacific for the Alton would be of little value as a connection of the Union Pacific's main line. It is probable that the rumor is an outgrowth of the talk about the possible sale or lease of the Kansas Pacific to the Alton.—[Denver Republican.

The above will do much to clear up the mist that surrounds the railroad situation and marked copies of the Republican should be sent to the presidents of the Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago and Alton railroads. Without exception the railroad editor of the Republican is the most profound thinker in American journalism. We suppose the Union Pacific obtained possession of the Chicago and Alton to give an eastern outlet to either St. Louis or Chicago to its Kansas division which now ends at Kansas City. A second good reason is that this with its connection with the Northwestern would round out its system so that it would reach every important center in the northwest and west. If the other roads are intending to make war on the Union Pacific, as reported, it should be in a condition to fight by not being dependent on any of them for connections with important points. The Alton gives connection with St. Louis, strengthens the situation at Kansas City and connects Chicago with the southwest. But this is only what would occur to any ordinary person.

The supreme court has affirmed the decision of Judge Stuart in fining R. G. Cooper and William Stapleton $300 each for contempt of court. The court cannot be appealed from on the question of law and there is no more to be said on this part of the question. But any intelligent observer of affairs will consider that the effect of the decision will be to muzzle the press, however earned the judges may be in their decision. The same decision carried out in New York city in 1871 would have prevented the New York Times and other papers from showing up the corruption of the courts of Judge Cardoza and Judge Barnard and thus have prevented their impeachment and removal. There is a much later illustration of what could be the bad effects of such rulings. Sheriff Flack in New York city secured divorce from his wife in order to marry his mistress. The divorce was obtained by private submission of testimony and was a star chamber proceeding not uncommon to the courts of this country. The press attacked Flack and the courts. It resulted in the indictment of Flack and his companions in the conspiracy. There was no talk of contempt proceedings, though much more was said than was said by the Republican. The newspapers, by the publicity given this outrage, so stirred up public opinion that reputable judges announced that no more suits for divorce would be heard privately. The freedom given to the press to criticise the courts in New York has therefore resulted in the abolition of a dangerous practice of the courts and a sa vindicated the character of Mrs. Flack, who could have had no chance against her powerful husband. Yet under the ruling of Judge Stuart, all the editors of New York might have been called up and fined for contempt by the judge who granted the Flack divorce for not giving the court the tender, babylike treatment which Judge Stuart demands and the supreme court endorses. It may be said the cases are not parallel. The Republican understood that Judge Stuart in issuing the writ of habeas corpus was doing something beyond the jurisdiction of his court, and Judge Elliott thinks the Republican is right in this. The effect of this writ was to block the grand jury in its attempt to protect the property of this state. The Republican was right in its position and should have been allowed great latitude in criticism, considering the unlawful act of Judge Stuart. It is the kind of a case that in every enlightened community the press has great freedom in. It is a case in which the protection and good of the state is the vital issue. Interference like that of Judge Stuart must be considered in the nature of a muzzle. The supreme court in its decision probably had some consideration for a brother judge in the matter, but the welfare of this state and the freedom of the press is a matter of much greater importance. It was worth, considering, too, that under the same circumstances the Republican would not have used the same language toward any member of the supreme court or Judge Hallett. Judge Stuart has been on the bench only a few months, and before that was a political adventurer. The moral of the decision is, when a judge errs in a decision which seriously blocks an effort to protect public property, a newspaper should express its disapproval or contempt for the decision in gentle, respectful language.

Our dispatches yesterday stated that Judge Hannen thanked Michael Davitt at the close of his speech for the light his speech had thrown on the whole question now before the Parnell commission. This shows a wonderful and encouraging change in English thought. It is not many years since Davitt was considered as dangerous as a wild beast and he has spent a fair share of his manhood in jail. This man, now, by his sincere love of truth and unselfish devotion to Ireland has at last won the respect of the English people. Perhaps the best brief sketch of his career is given in the great speech of Sir Charles Russell before the commission. In his personal sketches of the members of the land league he gives the following one of Davitt:

> Mr. Michael Davitt is the son of a Mayo peasant. He has had a stormy and trying life. He is a man of conspicuous ability and of education, which in difficult circumstances he has procured for himself; and perhaps beyond the resoluteness of character and the ability which he has displayed, perhaps his most remarkable characteristic is this, that in spite of all he has no rancor in his disposition, and he has shown his willingness from time to time unselfishly and ungrudgingly to give unrequited labor where labor could help the afflicted and oppressed.
>
> My lords, his recollections of Ireland, which go a long way back, are sad recollections. His recollection is of a child of five or six years of age flung on the roadside with his father and mother, victims of an eviction, and of the deep wailing of his mother and the fierce anger of his father when he, with all the little property which belonged to him, was flung out on the roadside by his peasant home. His next recollection is even sadder still. It is the recollection of being led by his mother's hand to the poorhouse in Galway, and of his mother turning indignantly from the official who told her she could have no admittance there unless she was willing to be separated from her child. For my lords, in those days the poor law of Ireland was worked not merely as an instrument for the relief of distress, but as an instrument for degrading proselytism. Mr. Davitt next found himself in a busy manufacturing town in Lancashire, and there he suffered, still of tender years, that physical injury which would have broken down the spirit and the resolution of a less brave man. He has struggled on. Without fear of contradiction, I say that the whole course of his life may be examined, and, among those who have come in contact with him, not one will be found to say that he has been unfaithful to any trust, or has been guilty of any dishonorable action. Like several of those whose names I have already mentioned, he, too, in 1865, young, enthusiastic, joined the Fenian movement. He avows it, and I daresay it pressed would still say, that if despair of constitutional effort seized his soul as it possessed him then, that, failing any field for useful work for his country and his countrymen, he would become a Fenian again. He, my lords, has suffered for his sins, and he desires to have, and is rejoicing in having on this occasion the opportunity in the witness box of explaining upon his oath one imputation which has been made upon him—that of complicity or of contemplated complicity with assassination, which he will show to your lordships, as am I instructed, to be absolutely without foundation. My lords, he has suffered many years' imprisonment. To men of weak moral fibre that imprisonment would have been ruin. To him it has been an opportunity, which he has nobly embraced, for the forming of his character, for the widening of his mind, for the strengthening of his resolutions for good, and has been but an opportunity of adding to his capacity to serve his fellowmen.

The mixed tickets seemed to do pretty well everywhere outside of El Paso county. The reason of this was that in many of the other counties there was some demand for a citizens' ticket, while in this there was not. The victory in this county was the most sweeping and complete of any republican victory recorded this fall. Mr. Frank Bowers was elected by a handsome majority, much larger than he or his friends anticipated, because the whole fight of the opposition was concentrated on him. The people may be sure that he will prove worthy of the confidence shown in him by Tuesday's vote.

THE HEN AND THE HONEY BEE.

A lazy hen, the story goes,
 Loquacious, pert, and self-conceited,
Espied a bee upon a rose,
 And thus the busy insect greeted:

"I've marked you well for many a day,
 In garden blooms and meadow clover;
Now here, now there, in wanton play,
 From morn till night an idle rover.

"While I discreetly bide at home,
 A faithful wife, the best of mothers,
About the fields you idly roam,
 Without the least regard for others.

"While I lay eggs and hatch them out,
 You seek the flowers most sweet and fragrant;
And sipping honey, stroll about,
 A mere good-for-nothing vagrant."

"Nay," said the bee, "you do me wrong:
 I'm useful, too,—perhaps you doubt it;
Because, though toiling all day long,
 I scorn to make a fuss about it.

"Come now with me, and see my hive,
 And note how folks may work in quiet;
To useful arts much more alive
 Than you with all your cackling riot."

JOHN G. SAXE.

The democratic organs are raising a very loud howl over what they term is an attempt on the part of the republicans to steal Montana. In their discussion of the subject they say they are reminded of the time when stealing states was the common occupation of the managers of the republican machinery. Perhaps they are also reminded, though they do not say so, of the late gubernatorial contest in West Virginia. In that state the republican candidate had a small but clear majority on the face of the returns. The effort on the part of the democratic candidate, which whether just or unjust promises to be successful, to wipe out General Goff's apparent majority is termed "correcting the returns," and the several recounts are heralded by democratic organs as in the interest of justice and honest politics. In Montana the situation is reversed. There it is the democratic candidates who have the small majority on the face of the returns and the effort of the republicans to show that this face majority is not a real one is termed "stealing a state." It is evident that what is sauce for the democratic goose is not to be regarded as sauce for the republican gander. It is legitimate for any defeated candidate who thinks he has been defeated by dishonest means to contest the election, and it is not less legitimate in Montana or any other state in the union than it is in West Virginia. The majority last fall in the latter state was so small and the charges of fraud so numerous that the contest, which if honestly undertaken and pushed by honest means, meant nothing more than a fair investigation, was not only proper but an absolute necessity in order that both candidates and people might be fully satisfied as to the result of the election and the methods used in obtaining that result. If there has been an objection raised to this West Virginia contest it has not been against Judge Fleming's right to make the contest but against the methods which have been used in carrying it out. They have been such at times which, to say the least, give just grounds for suspicion. In Montana there is the same necessity for an investigation as there was in West Virginia. The majority on whichever side it is, is a small one. There have been grave charges of fraud. The trick of withholding certain returns until such a time as the exact number of votes needed by a party is known and then supplying them is not a new one. The fact that returns in Montana have, in several cases, been held five days and when turned in have furnished the needed democratic majorities gives some ground for the suspicion that the old trick has not gone entirely out of use and there is an evident need for an investigation. The democratic and republican candidates, if they are honest men, will alike court this investigation and the people of Montana should see to it that it is fair and honest.

Edwin Arnold, author of the "Light of Asia," visited various parts of this country during September and the earlier part of October. He captured all hearts by his frankness and his appreciation of America. While he saw a good deal he could criticise, yet his criticisms were in the main so just that we were very glad to receive them. Before leaving San Francisco on the westward bound steamer, he wrote the following graceful lines of farewell, which will add to the kindly feeling which all who met Mr. Arnold will have toward him:

A FAREWELL.

America! at this thy Golden Gate,
 Now traveled from thy green Atlantic coves,
Parting— make my reverence! It behooves
With backward steps to quit a queen in state,
And I of all lands most fair and free and great;
 Of countless kindred lips, wherefrom I heard
Sweet speech of Shakespeare—keep it consecrate
 For noble uses! Land of freedom's bird,
 Fearless and proud! So let him soar, that stirred
By generous joy, all men may learn of thee
 A larger life; and Europe, undeterred
By ancient wrecks, dare also to be free
Body and soul—seeing thine eagle gaze
Undazzled upon freedom's sun, full blaze!

San Francisco, October 17, 1889.

There is a very good moral connected with the disaster suffered by the republican party in Arapahoe county on Tuesday. For a good many years, the party has made no nominations but the organization has been controlled and used by whichever faction happened to be dominant, and the ticket has been made to represent one faction only. This may be done one, two, or three times, but it will inevitably lead to defeat after a while. It is only four years ago that the republican party suffered an overwhelming defeat for the same reason. The factionalism has been carried altogether too far in Colorado. The convention which demands the support of the whole party, should make its ticket deserve that support by putting up one thoroughly representative. This is not done when all the candidates are taken from one faction, and there is no more disloyalty in the unrepresented faction refusing to support the ticket than there is in the victorious faction holding all the honors. The rival factions have too long regarded each other in the same way as two opposing political parties. This is all wrong, for factions within a party should have nothing more than a friendly rivalry. The republican party in Arapahoe county could have given its candidate at least three thousand majority on Tuesday, had the ticket nominated been one that represented thoroughly the party. The really unfaithful work was done by the men in the county convention who prostituted the party to their own uses. It is to be hoped that the lesson of the campaign will be thoroughly learned so that next fall the republican party shall go into the campaign to elect a state and legislative ticket, united in feeling and determined that only clean methods shall be used; that the Connors and that class of ward workers shall no longer be controlling in the counsels of the party, and that the methods by which these men have gained their support shall be forever abolished.

Many of our readers are familiar with the tender and pathetic works of Mrs. Juliana Horatio Ewing. One of her pupils writes to the St. James Gazette the following account of a personal experience with her:

> She would come sometimes and spend a few days with us, and I well remember one severe winter—1858, I think it was—when, the weather being too inclement for outdoor amusements, Julie Gatty (as she then was) spent a great part of the mornings in drawing and painting. I remember that Julie made a sketch of my beautiful little golden-haired sister, seated in a large library chair, playing with her doll. This, I grieve to say, made me not a little jealous. I longed to have fair hair and a dazzling complexion, too, and thought it very hard no one should ever wish to paint me! Still, all this time I would rather have died than confess my feelings; and little guessed I that Julie Gatty, with her intuitive knowledge of child life, and her ready sympathy, had divined my thoughts and was longing to help me. That evening I was standing alone, rather sulkily, at the drawing room fire before dinner, when she came into the room and made some trifling remark to me. I pretended not to hear, and went on kicking viciously at the fire irons. Crossing to one of the windows, she put back the crimson-velvet curtains, unbarred the shutters and looked out into the night. It was bright moonlight, and the grand old yew trees, heavy and weighed down with their burden of snow, shone and glistened in its pure cold beams. Suddenly, Julie began to tell a story, softly, as if to herself; and, as I never could resist anything in the shape of a tale, I forgot my sulks and crept to her side to listen.
>
> "Once upon a time," she said, looking up into the sky and taking no notice of me, "there were two stars, and both were beautiful. But the light that shone from them was not the same. From one came lovely rose-red rays, like the flush of early dawn, while the light of the other was pure and silvery as 'the Christ-path' on the sea at harvest moon. And yet, as both the stars were in the same little patch of sky, their bright beams commingled as they streamed down upon this world of ours, and the shining of each seemed only to be rendered more beautiful by the other. But after some time the star of the rose-red rays became discontented; she wished to shine with the silvery gleam of her star sister, and no longer took delight in sending down her soft radiance to bless the earth. And alas! as her jealousy and envy grew, her beautiful rose-light waned paler and paler; but the star perceived it not. Only an old astronomer who loved her, and watched her nightly, saw with sadness the red rays fading gradually away from the silver; and one evening, pacing up and down his terrace, he beheld a falling star shoot slowly across the twilight sky, leaving for a few seconds a faint streak of rosy light behind. It was the star of rose-red rays. Her beauty and her light had been quenched by the passions of envy and jealousy she had indulged; and as the old astronomer watched her last despairing gleam ere she sank into infinite space, he hid his face in his hands and wept." I wish I could give the little story exactly in Mrs. Ewing's own words; but the above is as nearly the same as I can remember. As she finished, Julie laid her hand on my thick tresses and said, with what I can now see was most judicious flattery: "Child, why do you envy your sister her golden hair. Brown, such as yours, is just as beautiful." The story sank deeply into my heart, and to this day I never see a falling star that does not recall to my mind the memory of Julie Gatty and the lesson she tried to teach me.

An Anecdote of Goethe and Schiller.

Scribner's Magazine.

Behind the dining room, with steps leading to the garden, is a wide room furnished with sofas, in which Goethe often received his intimate friends. A story is told that on one occasion a high Weimar dignitary came to see Goethe, who was prime minister of the little state, on a matter of public business. He was informed that his excellency was seriously engaged. The minister waited patiently outside for a long time. At last he heard the chorus of a German drinking song proceeding from this room. He joined heartily in it. The door opened, and he found Goethe and Schiller seated, comfortably together, with a bottle of excellent Rhine wine on the table.

From the other end of the dining room on the left opens the so-called Juno room (above), the principal drawing room of Goethe's time. It derives its name from the colossal bust of the Ludovisi Juno which adorns it. Here is the piano on which the boy Mendelssohn played to the astonishment of everyone. A short time before my visit the Empress Augusta of Germany had been to the house. As a princess of Saxe-Weimar she had known Goethe well. She remembered how she had sat on the same sofa at the same table while Goethe brought out books of drawings to show her, and "that poor little boy" played on the piano, very nervous. A sliding door gives access to another drawing room called, even in Goethe's time, the Urbino room, from an old Italian portrait of a Duke of Urbino. This room communicates also with Goethe's own living rooms, and it was by this passage that he came in to receive his guests. The guests were assembled, the sliding door was drawn back, and the stately figure of the Geheimrath appeared with his court coat and stars. On the other side of the dining room are two rooms filled now, as in Goethe's time, with costly collections. The first of these was always open to visitors; the farther one was never accessible. Nothing is more remarkable than the extent and variety of the collections of the Goethe house.

THE GREAT DIVIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

Over forty subjects are discussed in the November number of Stanley Wood's Great Divide, therefore it is quite impossible for us to spare the room to give the table of contents in full. The richly illustrated article on spiders entitled "The Children of Arachne," is concluded; "A Cold Wave," is a characteristic story of a blizzard on the plains by Lute H. Johnson, handsomely illustrated; while "A Prehistoric Signal Peak," by Eugene Arthur Browne, is also graphically illuminated with illustrations. A page is devoted to "The Garden of the Gods," with elegant illustrations, the article being by Prof. Edgar Northrup. "The Jack Rabbit," illustrated, is a clever sketch by Wm. G. Smith. The poems of the number are "The Bowder," by Nautilus; "The Maid of Dee," by Francis M. Robbins, "Caprice," by Earl Marble, and "Don Coyote," by Gilbert McClurg. The Great Divider (himself) utters a good deal of excellent satire and philosophy in his grotesque style. The "Diary" is becoming a striking feature and is being quoted very largely, especially by eastern journals. This is by all odds the best number yet published of the Great Divide. Sample copy will be sent free to any address on application to the publisher, Denver, Colorado.

Boring a Breech-Loading Cannon.

St. Nicholas.

At last the cannon is turned down, and is ready to be bored inside. In this operation it must be bored so straight and true that the boring tool, entering at the exact center of the small end of the cannon, will come out precisely at the center of the large end, seventeen feet away. Those of you who have tried to bore a straight hole length-wise through even a short bit of wood will know that this work requires not a little skill and care.

When any of you boys have a job of boring to do at your work-bench, you make fast the article to be bored, and turn the boring tool. It is just the other way in boring a cannon. The boring tool, or "bit," is held firm and motionless, while the great mass of steel to be bored turns around. This plan is found to insure steadiness of the "bit." It would be almost impossible to make this bit firm and solid enough to do its difficult work, and yet free to turn around in the cannon. So if you had been at the side of this gun-lathe when the work was begun you would have seen that the bit was motionless—except for a slow advance into the gun.

The bit attends strictly to business, and steadily bores its way through the steel. Most of you have been to the country and have seen a pig "rooting" in the ground. Imagine, then, the pig to be standing still and the ground to be slowly passing under the pig's snout and being "rooted," and you will have a case much like that of the bit and the cannon. In fact, the boring tool is called a "hog-nosed" bit, and it roots up that cannon as if it enjoyed the operation. No long, graceful curls come from this boring, but small, crisp shavings that are removed as fast as they accumulate in order that the boring tool's work shall not be interfered with. The bit is going into the steel at the rate of three-eights of an inch for every turn of the cannon, and it is making a round hole almost large enough for a boy to put his head in—five and three-quarters inches in diameter. As the round hole grows deeper, the heavy bar, on which the bit is fastened, advances into the cannon steadily, moved by a number of wheels and screws that form part of the lathe.

I must not lose sight of the shavings, the little ones that come from the inside, and the long, spirally twisted ones that are turned from the outside of the cannon. A military-looking man, standing near the lathe, does not lose sight of these shavings or trimmings, either. You can see him in the picture. This man's business is to carefully inspect the borings and trimmings. That is what he is paid to do. Uncle Sam pays him, and expects him to earn his salary. The cannon is being made for Uncle Sam, and he intends to find out all its qualities, whether good or bad. So the man eyes the borings carefully. Now, if with a plane, or your knife-blade, you will cut a thin shaving from a bit of wood, it will show any little flaw existing in the wood from which it was sliced. The tiniest knot-hole or crack will show in the shaving much more plainly than in the wood. So it is with a cannon's shaving. It is a dreadful tell-tale, and the fault-finding man beside the gun knows this perfectly well. He examines the spiral turning, or the little piece of boring, and finds no evidence of a flaw or crack. The long spiral strip is as smooth as glass and as glossy as your sister's curls.

Into the solid steel the hog-nosed bit bores its way, until it is in so far that a little electric light must bear it company, to show the workmen how matters are progressing in the heart of the cannon. After eighteen days of steady boring, the bit lets daylight into the bore of the cannon by emerging at the other (or larger) end, seventeen feet away.

Pity

Who has taught us the lesson of pity? There can be no question that the sense of pity for human sufferings, of sympathy for human wrongs, of solidarity with all who are in pain or sorrow, has been developed in this age to an extent not known at any previous period of the world's history. It is an historic fact that this age is pre-eminently a merciful age. An age which feels a sense of horror for all needless anguish, a sense of indignation against all who inflict it, or who have no compassion for those on whom it falls. We could not tolerate for a moment the infliction of the tortures which were daily inflicted in past centuries, which are still daily inflicted in barbarous and heathen lands. The foul dungeons and awful implements of the dark ages, dungeons which were then habitually filled with prisoners, implements with which the human body was then constantly wrenched and torn—make our blood freeze with horror. Were it known in these days that even the most atrocious malefactor had been stretched on the rack or broken on the wheel, the prison in which such a deed was done, would be stormed and burnt to ashes to-morrow by the honest fury of the multitude. We have abolished not only the rack and the pillory, but even the treadmill and the stocks. Public opinion can now but barely tolerate that punishment of the lash, even for the most atrocious outrages, which in the days of our fathers was an every day incident of naval and military life, and was even the penalty of the most venial offenses. Whence have we learned this sense of pity? Is it a shame to us or an honor? And does it show growth or degeneracy in the knowledge of God's will to man?

CANON FARRAR.

How would you be
If He which is the top of judgment should
But judge you as you are? Oh, think on that,
And mercy then will breathe within your lips
Like man new made.

—Shakespeare.

COUNTY ELECTION.

The Result of the Election in El Paso County.

F. W. Howbert Elected County Clerk by a Good Majority.

The Republican Ticket Elected to a Man.

Result of the Vote in Manitou and Colorado City.

The county and precinct election Tuesday passed off quietly, as elections have a habit of doing in El Paso county. There were two tickets in the field, the regular republican ticket and the people's ticket. There was a good deal of hard work done on both sides. The greatest interest of the day centered in the election of county clerk. The day was bright and cloudless and but for the mud would have been perfect as an election day. Workers for the friends of all candidates were numerous and carriages filled the streets, carrying voters to the polling places. The ticket peddlers, however, had little to do, as a majority of voters came to the polls with their ballots in their pockets. Towards evening it was thought that the vote for county clerk would be rather close and there was a great deal of suppressed excitement among the friends of Mr. F. W. Howbert, the republican candidate, and Mr. W. H. Hoagland, the people's candidate. Returns were very slow in coming in and all were kept on the anxious seat for many hours. The republican headquarters in the Prewitt block were crowded until a late hour this morning. Mr. Howbert will be elected by a very neat majority, the country precincts giving him a much larger vote than he had anticipated. When the republican headquarters were closed this morning his election was claimed by a majority of 500 in the county.

The vote throughout the county seems to have been quite heavy, but the vote in this city was light. It was feared that the heavy snow of the past week would tend to lessen the vote in the country, but it seems to have had little effect upon it. In Colorado City the vote was quite heavy and also in Manitou.

The only other notable contests were between Mr. E. E. Nichols and Mr. J. W. Stillman for county commissioner. Mr. Stillman received a very handsome vote in this city.

On account of the great amount of scratching the count of the vote in this city was not completed until a late hour this morning.

A very heavy vote in favor of issuing the casino bonds is the result throughout the county.

The following table gives the vote of the city complete:

Offices.	First Ward	Second Ward	Third Ward	Fourth Ward	Fifth Ward	Sixth Ward	Total Vote	Majority
County Commissioner—								
E. E. Nichols, r	131	186	183	172	[illegible]	51	788	127
J. W. Stillman, p	77	175	56	167	197	11	684	
County Judge—								
J. B. Severy, r	171	[illegible]	[illegible]	187	[illegible]	37	910	36
H. H. Artz, p	53	135	103	157	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	
County Clerk—								
F. W. Howbert, r	[illegible]	[illegible]	151	156	[illegible]	42	784	71
W. H. Hoagland, p	[illegible]	[illegible]	126	151	115	52	713	
County Treasurer—								
H. C. McCreery, r	222	360	[illegible]	[illegible]	268	89	1472	
County Assessor—								
E. G. Perkins, r	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	210	122	57	1007	531
R. S. Barnes, p	57	101	[illegible]	129	89	[illegible]	476	
County Sheriff—								
L. Jackson, r	184	269	212	244	137	65	1119	757
M. A. Leddy, p	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	[illegible]	353	
County Surveyor—								
Hector I. Reid, r	168	231	154	176	[illegible]	54	883	278
S. Johnson, p	39	[illegible]	90	162	121	39	605	
County Coroner—								
Wm. D. Marlow, r	122	214	171	183	[illegible]	55	876	272
D. I. Christopher, p	85	157	93	151	81	37	631	
Supt. of Schools—								
Reuben Berrey, r	[illegible]	269	207	212	133	61	1058	
Justice of Peace—								
Chas. Walker, r	204	305	[illegible]	332	205	88	1464	
Constable—								
E. V. Chase, r	155	212	162	148	107	73	847	[illegible]
J. W. Gathright, p	52	159	105	187	95	35	631	
Road Overseer—								
E. W. Roberts, r	257	367	269	334	206	83	1463	

COUNTY.

The telegrams given below were received at the headquarters of the republican central committee, and are the best figures that could be obtained last night. They will give the drift of the vote in the county.

PALMER LAKE.

To Frank W. Howbert.

You got 18 votes; Hoagland, 11.

J. B. SHUMAKER.

FLORISSANT.

Official—Hoagland majority 1, Nichols, [illegible].

C. [illegible] WILSON.

FALCON.

Eighty three votes polled. Howbert has forty-nine majority in precinct eighteen.

E. W. BUCK.

TEMPLETON.

Precinct No. 16—Severy's majority 17. Howbert's majority 13; Nichols's majority 11; Reid's majority 13.

D. SPIELMAN.

BEAUMONT—MANITOU PARK.

Precinct No. 9.—Nichols' majority 6; Severy's majority 10; Perkin's majority 14; Johnson's majority 12.

M. M. BALDWIN.

FOUNTAIN.

Nichols' majority, 56; Howbert's majority, 26. Average republican majority of 25.

[illegible] C. DENNY.

SUN VIEW.

Nichols, 11; Stillman, 8; Severy, 12; Artz, 8; Howbert, 12; Hoagland, 8; McCreery, 20.

ROSWELL.

The vote from Roswell precinct could not be learned complete, but it was stated at the republican central committee rooms that Mr. Hoagland has a majority of 8.

MANITOU.

The returns from Manitou were not received in until a late hour Wednesday morning. They show a most remarkable result. Mr. E. E. Nichols of Manitou, the republican candidate for county commissioner, received the largest vote ever given any candidate in that precinct. The election was conducted very quietly. The following is the vote in Manitou:

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	
E. E. Nichols, r	254
J. W. Stillman, p	14
COUNTY JUDGE.	
Jas. B. Severy, r	219
H. H. Arts, p	50
COUNTY CLERK.	
Frank W. Howbert, r	207
W. H. Hoagland, p	62
COUNTY TREASURER.	
H. C. McCreery, r	273
COUNTY ASSESSOR.	
E. G. Perkins, r	22
R. S. Barnes, p	48
COUNTY SHERIFF.	
Leonard Jackson, r	242
M. A. Leddy, p	24
COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
H. I. Reid, r	211
Sylvester Johnson, p	57
COUNTY CORONER.	
Wm. D. Marlow, r	211
D. I. Christopher, p	50
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.	
Reuben Berrey, r	227
V. E. Rouse, p	19
JUSTICE OF PEACE—LONG TERM.	
E. E. Barker	227
JUSTICE OF PEACE—SHORT TERM.	
S. H. Caldwell	224
CONSTABLE—LONG TERM.	
R. K. Brougham	82
ROAD OVERSEER.	
M. L. W. Wellington	42

COLORADO CITY.

At Colorado City yesterday the election was extremely quiet, the greatest interest centering in the election of precinct officers, otherwise it is said Mr. Howbert's majority would have been a great deal larger than it is. The following is the vote in Colorado city:

COUNTY JUDGE.	
J. B. Severy, r	282
H. H. Artz, p	133
COUNTY CLERK.	
Frank Howbert, r	29-
W. H. Hoagland, p	122
COUNTY SHERIFF.	
Len Jackson, r	323
M. A. Leddy	89
COUNTY CORONER.	
Wm. D. Marlow, r	304
D. I. Christopher, p	105
COUNTY TREASURER.	
H. C. McCreery, r	405
SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS.	
Reuben Berrey, r	343
Scattering	5
COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
H. I. Reid, r	318
Sylvester Johnson, p	105
COUNTY ASSESSOR.	
E. G. Perkins, r	323
R. S. Barnes, p	90
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	
E. E. Nichols, r	333
J. W. Stillman, p	82
JUSTICE PEACE—PRECINCT NO. 5.	
R. Smith, r	250
C. R. Coburn, r	155
Charles Walker, r	1
CONSTABLE—PRECINCT NO. 5.	
A. J. Hartzog, r	242
J. E. Clark, r	149
J. W. Van Meter, r	10
J. W. Gathright, r	1
ROAD OVERSEER.	
J. B. Stewart, r	280
John Matthews, r	124
E. W. Roberts, r	1

FOUNTAIN.

The following is the vote in Fountain: Howbert 52, Hoagland 26; McCreery 78; Perkins 4[illegible], Barnes 33; Reid 51; Johnson 27; Jackson 52, Leddy 35; Severy 49, Artz 29; Nichols 63, Stillman 11; Berrey 52; Marlow [illegible], Christopher 28.

MONUMENT.

The result of the vote in this city today was as follows: Howbert 89, Hoagland 15; McCreery 91, Perkins 69, Barnes 25; Reid 71, Johnson [illegible]; Jackson 76, Leddy [illegible], Severy 76; Artz 16, Nichols 65; Stillman 29, Berrey 74; Marlow 75, Christopher 14.

But a very few of the precincts of the county reported the result of their vote as cast on Tuesday and the figures are not materially changed from those given Wednesday morning. The republican county central committee rooms were closed at an early hour last night, the members being willing to get some needed rest. The precincts in the mountains have been unusually slow in reporting, no doubt on account of the snow and the consequent hardship of travel. Chairman Everleth stated last night that from the best information he could receive the republican ticket will have an average majority of 500. Mr. Howbert, he thinks, will have about 450, and this will be the lowest majority. This of course on account of the principal fight having been made on county clerk. Of the candidates having opposition the highest majority will be about 800. Any returns that may come in hereafter cannot materially alter the result. An official canvass of the vote cannot be made before the latter part of this week or the first of next.

Stanley Wood, formerly city editor of the GAZETTE, but now editing the Great Divide, was in the city for a few hours Tuesday. Mr. Wood has just returned from New York, where he has been superintending the production of his latest play, "The Royal Hand." The production is a farce comedy of the "Brass Monkey" style and has been one of the hits of the season in the east. On Monday night it reached its fiftieth presentation. The play would have had a long New York run had it been possible to secure a theatre for it. The play is now en route, but Colorado people will probably not have an opportunity of seeing it before next summer.

A marriage license was issued Monday to Edward Trowbridge, of Leadville, and Miss Hermina Joslin, of Manitou.

THE MIDNIGHT BLAZE.

A Number of Street Car Horses Burned to Death.

Shortly after 12 midnight, Monday, the citizens in the central part of town were alarmed by the cry of fire and a glare. It was occasioned by a fire in the branch stables of the Colorado Springs and Manitou Street Car company, situated on West Huerfano street. At this stable was kept all the horses and harness used on the Colorado City line. Soon the fire alarms were sounding and the department hurrying to the scene. The first person to arrive was one of the drivers, who lives in the rear of the stable. He, accompanied by two other men whom he did not know, broke in the rear doors and cut the halters of the horses. In the stable were fourteen horses, and nine of them escaped. The people who arrived early at the scene witnessed a horrible sight, as the five horses got bunched and lay struggling and fighting. One staggered almost to the front door but was overcome by the heat. On account of the snow the carts ran very heavy and the water was not turned on very quickly. The Matt France boys got the first stream soon after followed by the Jacksons, and the Crowells helping out a second stream of the France. The Hooks did good service in pulling down the old frame. For a time there was great danger to the lumber yards and offices of the St. John-Marsh company adjoining, and the buildings were badly scorched, but the effective work of the department after getting started, saved them.

The origin of the fire cannot be known exactly, but it is supposed to be the old story of a "defective flue." The man who stays in the building at night was at the main stables, washing his cars at the time. The loss is about $1,000, and not insured. The horses were worth about $125 each, the building $300 and harness and little things about the stable will make up the thousand. The nine horses that escaped were all found after the fire. The street car company had its cars running as usual Tuesday.

Sunday Night's Fire.

About 7.30 Sunday evening the fire department was called out by an alarm turned in from box 33, situated in the north part of the city. A hard run with the carts through the snow was made and arriving at the scene it was found that the blaze was in the residence of Mr. James Hull, on North Cascade avenue. The College Hose company was the first to arrive and quickly had a good stream on. They were soon followed by the down town companies, and it did not take long to squelch the flames. The fire was centered largely about a chimney in the center of the house, and evidently caught from that. Mr. Hull's family noticed the smell of smoke in the house for some time before the flames broke out, but were unable to locate them. The house is insured with the Phœnix of Brooklyn and the London and Lancaster companies for $7000, H. LeB. Wills, agent. The loss is estimated at $3000, the heaviest loss being on the furniture which was thoroughly soaked.

Soon after the fire at Mr. Hull's had been controlled a pile of shavings at Mr. J. J. Hagerman's residence took fire, probably caused by spontaneous combustion from greasy rags left by the painters. The chief was telephoned and a few feet of hose was taken up to control the blaze. The first practical test of the Gamewell fire alarm system was given, and the chief and the members of the department are greatly pleased with the result. Had it not been for the alarm being given so promptly and so well locating the fire, the loss would have been much greater.

The steam in the heater of the new bank block was turned on Sunday night, and will be kept going constantly from now on for the purpose of drying the plastering.

Mr. W. O. Saipior, of the postoffice force, left Tuesday evening for El Paso, Texas, having received a telegram from the postmaster at that place offering him the position of first assistant at a salary of $1,700 a year.

The annual tax sale occurred Monday morning in the county treasurer's office, and was the most largely attended sale ever held in the county. A number of parties from Denver were present. Treasurer McGovney conducted the sale.

Mark L. Crawford, a prominent member of the International Typographical union, and who was among the visitors to this city last spring, has been nominated by the democratic party as candidate for recorder of Cook county, Illinois. General Black was offered the nomination but declined it.

The oyster supper given by the members of G. A. R. Post No. 22 in the post rooms Monday, was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind ever given in the city. Oysters and coffee were served, and an impromptu programme of speeches by the members gone through with. The "boys of '61" know how to have a good time, how to make their friends have a good time, and they do not do it by serving oyster soup with the oysters photographed on the milk. The members of the post acknowledge themselves indebted to Mr. W. F. McKeehan for a donation.

Mr. Emery P. Moon furnishes the following record of the weather for the month of October, 1889, taken near Husted, Colo.: Maximum temperature, 65° on the 1st; minimum temperature, 29° on the 31st; mean temperature, 45.5°; maximum daily mean temperature, 58.5° on the 2nd; minimum daily mean temperature, 29° on the 31st; number clear days, (strictly), 5; number fair days (light rain or snow on some), 15; number foggy or cloudy days 7; number days on which rain or snow fell, 8; total precipitation, (water) 2.98 in.; total snowfall 21 in.; prevailing wind, south, 17 days. The snow storm that began at 8.30 p. m. of 30th has continued without cessation so far—6 p. m. 31st.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Five Persons Escape From the County Jail.

About [illegible] Monday night a report reached the GAZETTE that five prisoners had escaped from the county jail by sawing through the steel bars of their cells and reaching the ground from the second story. A few minutes after the first information had been received Deputy Atkinson was seen by a GAZETTE reporter and confirmed the report.

The men who left the jail were:

Ed. Kelly.
Charles Hubbard.
John Powers, alias Blackie.
Ed. Davis.
R. S. Rogers.

Kelly is the man who is awaiting trial for murder committed at Manitou Junction several months ago and is a desperate character.

Hubbard is under arrest for horse stealing.

Powers was serving out a term in the county jail for larceny.

Davis was sent from Colorado City for burglary, and Rogers it will be remembered was arrested some time ago in Trinidad for passing a forged check on the Chicago Lumber company.

In some way or other these five men last evening after supper managed to have themselves placed in the same cell on the second floor. After Deputy Sheriff Atkinson who acts as jailer had retired for the night the men sawed through two of the bars of the cell near the floor, and then snapped them in two. Once clear of the cell they had no trouble in reaching the roof through a window used for ventilating the building. By splicing two ropes of a hammock which they secured in the jail they lowered themselves to the ground.

The noise which they made on the roof aroused Mrs. Jackson, who at once suspected that a delivery was in progress. She hastily called Deputy Atkinson, who arrived in the cell room only a few minutes after the men had left it. After assuring himself that all of the other prisoners were secure he came up town and gave the alarm. At once a mounted posse was organized and scattered in all directions in search of the fugitives. Sheriff Jackson telegraphed descriptions of the men to all railroad stations, with a view of intercepting them should they take passage on any of the outgoing freights.

At 3.30 o'clock this morning, Officer Atkinson and assistants caught Davis and Blackie, two of the escaped prisoners. They were taken along the railroad track towards Roswell.

There are few facts to report in the matter of the escape of the prisoners from the county jail, other than those reported in the GAZETTE, yesterday morning. A rumor was current during the day that two more of the men had been taken at Florissant, but this is denied. To Mr. William Ashby, Mr. Lee Glockner and Deputy Joel Atkinson is due the credit for the captures made Wednesday morning, they composing the party which came up with them. Sheriff Jackson was busy all day yesterday sending out discriptions of the men. The following is the discription of Ed. Kelly, the Manitou Junction murderer, and for whom the sheriff offers a reward of $50: Age about 25 years, of Irish descent, height 5 feet 7 inches, complexion light, eyes blue, hair sandy, ship tattooed on arm, right side of face and nose powder burned, short, heavy full breast, weight 170 pounds, round face shaved smooth.

Rogers, the forger, is described as 22 years of age, height 5 feet 9 inches, complexion fair, eyes dark, smooth shaven, well educated, good appearance, one lower front tooth out. Charles Hubbard is described as 23 years old, height 5 feet 7 inches, complexion dark, eyes grey or hazel, hair brown, weight 140 pounds.

It will probably be a hard matter to take Kelly, as he is desperate and has declared that he would never be taken alive. The captured men state that the party dispersed after getting away from the jail, at Lennox's coal stable.

An examination of the jail yesterday shows how the escape was effected. Two bars in the lower part of the door were partly sawed by means of a saw made from a steel shank from the sole of a shoe. Then a heavy piece of iron from the water sink was wrenched loose and the bars forced. This left a place about nine inches square to force their bodies through. Once in the lobby it was a simple matter to get into the loft and down the north wall by means of their sleeping hammocks. How Kelly ever got out of the small hole is a mystery, but an appearance of soap around the iron seems to indicate that he stripped his clothing and thoroughly greased his body.

Sheriff Jackson has constantly been in fear of an escape by this method, and has pointed out the defects of the loft having no protection, to those who have the authority to remedy it.

NEVADA IN EUROPE.

A Famous American Prima Donna on European Boards.

Mme. Nevada's Troubles With the Irascible Carvalho.

Singer's Dressing Rooms at the Theatres of Paris.

Copyrighted, 1889, by Theodore Stanton.

PARIS, October 18, 1889.

In looking back over my experiences of the various opera houses of Europe, I can safely say that they resemble each other, as a rule, very greatly in one respect, namely in the very bad accommodations afforded behind the scenes for the performers. The dressing rooms allotted, even to the prima donna, or to the leading tenor, are as scantily furnished and as uncomfortable as possible.

At the old Opera Comique, in this city, in the days when I sang at that establishment, there was but one dressing room comfortably fitted up and tastefully furnished. It was the one allotted to Mme. Carvalho, and though that distinguished artiste was already over sixty years of age and appeared but seldom upon the stage, her room was kept for her by virtue of her being the wife of the director, and nobody else was ever allowed to use it.

Certain of the leading opera houses of Europe present, however, honorable exceptions to this rule. The handsomest dressing room that I have used this side of the Atlantic is that of the Royal opera house of Madrid. It is a large room, well carpeted, and well furnished, and provided with a cheval glass, screens, portieres, etc.—in fact everything that could be imaged to add to the comfort of its inmate. It is well warmed and lighted with electricity, and a large window affords full opportunities for thorough ventilation. A flight of steps leads to the stage and separates the dressing room from other departments of the theatre, so that it is thus kept perfectly private.

At Barcelona the prima donna enjoys the possession of a pleasant little parlor attached to her dressing room, which affords an agreeable possibility of receiving her friends during the performance.

One's quarters at La Scala are also very good. The room is kept scrupulously neat and is furnished throughout with cretonne, which gives the apartment a fresh and tasteful appearance.

The arrangements behind the scenes at the Covent Garden opera house are also very good, and those at her majesty's are very much the reverse.

In the cities where the opera houses are kept open throughout the entire season, the resident singers are expected to furnish their own dressing rooms, particularly if they desire such luxuries as carpets and curtains. This is, I understand, the case even at the Grand opera house in this city. It is certainly so at the Comedie-Francaise, which every actor and actress fits up the allotted dressing room according to his or her taste.

Some of the Francais actors indulge in antique furniture, choice bric-a-brac, fine old tapestries, or valuable pictures. But then these dressing-rooms are divided into two apartments, in one of which all changes of dress are effected, whilst the other is used as a reception room. Moreover, their occupants are permanent tenants, while the prima donna and tenor are wandering stars, that shine in one quarter of the firmament for a time and then disappear to speedily appear in another.

The opera houses of Italy and Spain supply all the required costumes, and are very liberal to the leading prima donna, having new dresses made for her and giving her a choice of colors, materials, etc. But I have always preferred to supply my own dresses, and have never had any difficulty on this subject with the manager, except during my engagement at the Opera-Comique here.

When I first appeared at the Paris Opera Comique, I relied unhesitatingly on the good taste for which Paris is celebrated, and accepted without question whatever I was called upon to wear. I made my debut, as may be remembered, in Felicien David's opera of the Pearl of Brazil, the plot and incidents of which are not unlike those of L'Africaine. In the last act, the heroine appears as a barbaric chieftainess. Just as I was about to go upon the stage my dresser came forward and set upon my head a coronal of colored feathers, something in the style of those worn by the wooden Indians that serve as signs for tobacco shops. It was worse than hideous; it was ridiculous. But in the hurry and agitation, inseparable from the occasion of my Parisian debut, I did not stop to notice the effect of my headgear. I gained considerable applause in that act, my romance of the Mysoli being encored and I was summoned repeatedly before the curtain. When the performance was over, I was met and warmly congratulated by a prominent French musical critic, who then said to me: "You won in that last act a double triumph, mademoiselle; for had you sang less well the audience would have certainly laughed you off the stage on account of your queer head dress." It is needless to state that the crown of plumes was replaced from that time thenceforward by a less startling coiffure.

My next difference with M. Carvalho on the question of costume came near becoming serious. It was concerning the page's suit prepared for me to wear in the second act of "Mignon." On the night of the first performance I found, when I arrived at the theatre, that it was not finished, but a messenger was sent to me from the costumer to the effect that I was not to become uneasy, for that it would be all ready for me by the time it was necessary for me to put it on. Whoever knows anything about theatrical matters can comprehend the annoyance to an actress of being forced to don a new, untried dress, at the last moment in a new part, and a masculine costume at that. It came so hand just in time for me to assume it so as to be ready for the second act; so I was forced to hurry it on and to make the best of it. It was very ugly, being composed of white cloth, was badly cut and clumsy, and did not fit me at all. In fact I looked in it like what the French call expressively "a package." By dint of feeing one of the leading costumers of Paris to get me up a new suit in a hurry, I appeared at the second performance of "Mignon" in a page's dress of dark claret colored velvet of my own providing.

M. Carvalho met me as I came off the stage. He was in a towering passion. "How dared you, Miss Nevada, wear another dress than the one furnished by the theatre?" he angrily demanded.

"Simply because the other dress was unwearable," I replied.

"You have exposed yourself to a heavy fine. For this once I overlook the offence, but if such a thing occurs again, you shall pay roundly for your audacity."

It was indeed over a question of costume that my final rupture with the management of the Opera-Comique took place. Don Pasquale was to have been mounted expressly for me. I called upon M. Carvalho to request the privilege of being allowed to furnish my own dresses at my own expense. He chose to look upon this request as an insult to the management of the theater. One word led to another, and finally he said: "If you are not satisfied, will you accept your release from your contract with me?" "Gladly!" I responded, and five minutes later I left the theater, freed from all obligations towards the Opera-Comique. Since that time I always insisted upon supplying my own costumes, a privilege that managers are usually very willing to accord.

I have often been asked what audiences are the most agreeable to sing before. That is very hard to tell, as each nation has its own method of testifying either satisfaction or disapprobation.

The Italians are exceedingly appreciative, following every note and cadenza, and, when gratified, testifying their pleasure by thunders of applause, showers of flowers and innumerable calls before the curtain. Nor are they swayed by the power of a name. The most modest of *debutantes*, if she evinces talent, will be rapturously applauded, and the most renowned of *prime donne*, if she happens to sing false or tampers, as they imagine, unduly with the score, will be just as energetically hissed.

The Spanish opera goers are amongst the severest critics in Europe; but they are very delightful to sing before, as they take such an interest in all the minutiæ of the performance, down to the smallest details in the dresses of the singers.

The favorite tenor Stagno, once appeared as Ruy Blas, in a costume which one of the leading stockholders of the theatre, Marquis X——, declared to be incorrect. He took the trouble to visit the picture gallery of the Royal Museum the next day, and to study out all the peculiarities of the costume of the epoch represented, afterwards calling on Signor Stagno to acquaint him with the result of his researches. It is this intense interest in all questions connected with the opera that makes the Spanish public so pleasant to the singer.

French audiences are thoroughly appreciative, and comprehend in an instant anything that is especially well done whether dramatically or vocally. They are less demonstrative than the southern nations, but to awaken the long low murmur that runs through the house in greeting to some finely finished piece of vocalization is in itself a triumph.

English audiences are very kind and encouraging, and once a performer has won their hearts he or she is sure of a place in their affections to the end of his or her career.

In the United States, public demonstrations of satisfaction are supplemented by private courtesies in a most delightful way. I shall never forget the kindness shown me by my country people whenever I have appeared before them.

I must not neglect to mention the very odd way in which the Portuguese opera-goers testify their displeasure with a performance. They neither hiss nor shout, "Off, off!" as other European audiences do; they simply stamp their feet in a way that in other countries would be looked upon as applauding, till the obnoxious singer or actor or opera is literally "stamped out." Fortunately I never had any experience of this kind when I sang in Lisbon, as the opera-goers there were most kind to me, from the royal family down to the gallery gods.

EMMA NEVADA PALMER.

The firm of Conant & Newton, grocers of this city, has been dissolved and the business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. W. L. Conant under the firm name of Conant & Co. Attention is called to their dissolution notice and card in another column.

FIGHTING FOR OFFICE.

Reports From Yesterday's Elections in Ten States.

The Contest for Governor in Ohio Remains in Doubt.

New York State Gives a Good Democratic Plurality.

The Republican Candidate Wins in Massachusetts.

Gen. Mahone Badly Snowed Under in the Old Dominion.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 5.—The election in Ohio to-day was very quiet. In Cleveland the day was marked with no adventures. The republicans generally felt sure that Foraker would be cut here and there by cautious citizens, who think two terms in the gubernatorial chair quite enough for any man and by others who do not or never will believe that he was faithful to Sherman in the last convention. The democrats felt confident that Campbell would suffer at the hands of those members of his party who swear by ex-President Cleveland and tariff reform. All this complicated the situation, but the republicans were prepared to hear of Foraker's election by a plurality, not quite so large perhaps, but equally convincing. The whiskey question too cut no small figure in the contest. The impression prevailed that the brewers, distillers and dealers generally were democrats this autumn and many members of the democratic party not in favor of restoring the liquor traffic were quite content to vote the republican ticket and thus defeat the supposed purposes of [illegible] when [illegible] the pre- [illegible] again was at [illegible] and there was indeed [illegible] in the situation. It was a plain [illegible] unfathomable uncertainty.

CINCINNATI, November 5.—The republicans of this state were encouraged this morning by the reports of fine weather from all parts. At the republican headquarters, the absence of rain was estimated to mean from 2500 to 3000 extra votes on the western reserve. As the polls closed at 6 p. m. this morning vote was large. Republicans have claimed all day that despite the bitter personal fight on Foraker he was holding his own. The election was quiet, but the indications are that nearly the entire registered vote has been cast. The democrats claim that Foraker has been badly scratched and will run far behind his ticket.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 5.—Chairman Neal of the democratic state executive committee claims Campbell's election by from 5000 to 15,000 plurality and as to the legislature he is in doubt. He thinks, however, it may be democratic on joint ballot. The entire legislative ticket in Hamilton county is claimed by the democrats and gains elsewhere. Chairman Cappeller of the republican committee feels confident that Foraker is elected. He does not concede Hamilton county to the democrats by more than 4000, and says the democratic gains elsewhere in the state must average five and a half votes to elect Campbell. He is sure the republicans will gain in the country districts. The republicans claim they have the legislature surely.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—At 3 a. m. the figures on Campbell's majority in Hamilton county are 4886, which shows a democratic gain of over 11,000. The republicans are positive they have the legislature, which means a republican successor to Henry B. Payne. Heavy democratic gains from many republican strongholds indicate that Foraker, if elected, is so only by a small majority. On the western reserve the republicans have gained in almost every county, and if Foraker is beaten the southern part of the state did it. With the gain of 11,000 in this city it leaves only 12,000 to be overcome by the democrats in other parts of the state.

The Enquirer claims the election of Campbell by a slight majority, but concedes the election of the rest of the state ticket. As to the legislature it is in doubt. Six hundred and forty eight voting places in Ohio outside of Cincinnati give Foraker 100,105, Campbell 96,184, Helwig 5,058. The same places in 1887 gave Foraker 98,067, Powell 88,757, Sharp 5,140.

COLUMBUS, November 6.—1:30 a. m. Later returns seem to assure a republican majority of the legislature on joint ballot. The republican state committee on the figures obtainable has issued the following: The republican state executive committee claim the election of a majority of the legislature and the state ticket except Governor Foraker, who is in doubt. If the republican counties on the western reserve and other parts of the state hold up to the expectations Foraker will pull through by a small majority.

CLEVELAND, November 6.—3 A. M. The latest returns indicate the election of the entire republican state ticket except Foraker who is in doubt. Both parties claim the governorship by majorities ranging from 1000 to 5000. Prohibition gains in various places and losses by the labor ticket have given the democrats marked gains. It will be impossible to learn the result on the governorship tonight.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 5.—No election in New York for a dozen years has excited so little interest. The state issues awoke but slight interest, but a good percentage of the registered vote has been cast. Wemple, the democratic candidate for comptroller, has run far behind his ticket. The majority for the democratic ticket is about 30,000, and all the rest of the ticket follow closely, except Wemple, and the rebuke to him cannot be considered very pronounced.

The contest for state senator was interesting. Colonel Brown the Tammany nominee defeated Colonel Murphy the county democracy candidate who on several previous occasions has lowered the Tammany colors. In the sixth district Tammany suffered defeat, Senator Thomas Grady being beaten by the fusionist candidate John T. Ahear. In the seventh, ninth and eleventh districts the Tammany candidates won. In the eighth Stewart the republican defeated the Tammany nominee for assembly. The democrats have elected twenty members and the republicans four. The new board of aldermen will show about the same relative Tammany strength as the legislature.

The election at Brooklyn passed off quietly. The democrats carried two out of three senatorial districts and ten out of twelve assembly districts and elected the mayor and city and county ticket and fifteen aldermen.

NEW YORK, November 5.—1342 election districts outside of New York city and Brooklyn give Rice 196,150, Gilbert 230,103. The same districts in 1887 gave Cook 194,089, Grant 219,218. Six hundred election districts out of 1019 in New York city give Gilbert 37,593, Rice 74,411; for comptroller, Cook (republican) 38,187, Wemple (democrat) 71,731. Payne, republican, is elected to congress from the Twenty-seventh district and Amos Cummings, democrat, is elected from the Ninth district.

On returns received up to 2 a. m. it is ascertained that the next legislature will be composed as follows: Senate, 21 republicans, 11 democrats; assembly, 67 republicans, 61 democrats.

The indications at 2.30 a. m. are that the democratic state ticket will have less than 10,000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 5.—To-day's experience seemed to prove beyond a doubt the success of the Australian system of voting. In this city the voting places presented a remarkably quiet appearance, and voting proceeded with dispatch and the voters enjoyed a freedom from the importunities of ticket distributors [illegible]. There was some [illegible] by the conflict of opinion with regard to the duties of precinct and other officers, but it was insignificant and made but little trouble and with regard to the ballots themselves there was little or no complaint. From all over the state reports indicate a very quiet election and a light vote. The returns come in slowly. There is probably not the slightest doubt that the republican candidate for governor is elected by a good majority.

Two hundred and eighty-five precincts in Boston give Russell 27,008, Brackett 22,810. Only one precinct is now lacking. This shows a decrease in the democratic plurality over 1887 of about 200, and a decrease in Russell's plurality over last year of about 3,800. Russell while losing in Boston gained largely in outside towns.

BOSTON, November 6, 1 a. m.—The returns are coming slowly but Brackett is undoubtedly elected governor, but even the republicans concede that his plurality will be small.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Reports from all over the state show a light vote, but a sweeping republican victory. Returns from fifty-seven out of sixty-seven counties in the state, including Philadelphia and Allegheny, show a plurality for Boyer, republican candidate for state treasurer, of 62,117 over Bigler. Boyer's majority will be 60,000.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 5.—Election day in Virginia broke clear and cool with every prospect for a full vote throughout the state. Up to noon the election proceeded very quietly, but as the time for closing the polls came on, reports began to come in of difficulties from all parts of the state. The negroes did not turn out in large numbers in the morning and consequently there was no race trouble of any consequence. From Danville comes the news of the arrest of a number of negroes for illegal voting. One negro attempted to vote six tickets wrapped in one. Reports from all parts of the state received at democratic headquarters up to nine o'clock indicate the election of the democratic ticket by from 15,000 to 20,000. B. F. McCue one of the most prominent democrats of Henrico county was arrested this evening for interfering with the judges of election and many similar cases are reported. Many negroes in this city voted the democratic ticket.

PETERSBURG, November 5.—General Mahone was arrested to night, charged with shooting Herbert P. Harrison, who with a number of companions was sending off fire works in front of Mahone's residence. Mahone is now at the station house and Mayor Collier is investigating the case. General Mahone denies having fired the shot or that any one on his premises fired it. Harrison is not seriously wounded.

The hearing at the station house resulted in General Mahone being held for the action of the grand jury and he was bound over in $2500 bonds.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., November 5.—Despatches received at democratic headquarters here show large gains in all parts of the state, and indicate a democratic majority of from 15,000 to 20,000. The next legislature will be largely democratic.

LYNCHBURG, Va., November 5.—Specials from all portions of southwest Virginia to the Advance show a heavy vote and a largely increased majority for the democrats over 1888.

RICHMOND, Va., November 5.—Nineteen counties and cities in the state, including Richmond, Norfolk, Staunton, Danville and Lynchburg give a democratic gain of about 9000 over 1888. Forty counties and cities give the democrats a majority of about 20,000. From the returns received the democrats claim the state by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—The Sun special from Richmond, Va., says that Governor Lee has sent the following dispatch to ex-President Cleveland: "Virginia has buried Mahone by probably 30,000 majority."

ALEXANDRIA, Va., November 6.—At 1.30 a. m. the state democratic committee estimate McKinney's majority at 35,000. They claim the legislature by a large majority.

IOWA.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, November 5.—The weather was fine in Iowa to-day but the indications point to a somewhat light vote. The contest is being carried on largely on the prohibition issue while railroad matters also enter to no small degree. Some of the polls do not close until 9 o'clock and it will be late before anything definite will be known. Interest centers about the governorship contest and the legislative tickets. The democrats claim the election of Boies for governor by a small plurality. The chairman of the democratic central committee claims the legislature by a small majority on joint ballot but the republicans are confident of sweeping victories everywhere.

DES MOINES, November 5.—The State Register says: At midnight the aggregate returns covering one sixth of the state show very heavy democratic gains. The democrats have made heavy gains in the river counties and the republicans have failed to hold up their end in the northwest so far as heard from. At the democratic state headquarters they claim that if the present ratio of gains is continued they will carry the state by 7000. At republican headquarters they insist that the strong republican counties have not yet reported and will cut down the democratic gains.

CHICAGO, November 6.—A special dispatch from Des Moines at 1.45 a. m. says that 387 precincts in Iowa give Hutchinson, republican candidate for governor, 43,825, Boies 58,203. If this rate of gain continues Boies will be elected by a good plurality.

CHICAGO, November 6.—A dispatch received from Des Moines, at 2.30 a. m. says the democrats claim the election of their state ticket by a majority of 10,000.

DUBUQUE, November 5.—The Herald's democratic claims the state by a majority of 10,000. The returns from eighteen counties show a gain for Boies, democrat, of 8200. In this county the democrats have gained 1500 over 1887.

DES MOINES, November 5.—The returns so far received show a very light vote, with slight democratic gains over 1887. The State Register claims at a late hour that Hutchison is elected with probably eight thousand plurality.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, November 5.—The day was fair all over Nebraska but the vote was light. Very little interest has been shown outside of the largest cities. The returns are coming in very slowly tonight. On the state ticket the majority is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000, but the vote will not be counted before 2 a. m.

OMAHA, November 5.—In the local election here there was a great deal of scratching.

LINCOLN, November 6.—1 A. M.—The returns come in slowly and it will be impossible to give careful estimates of the vote for twelve hours. The republican central committee considers that the indications support the claim of a majority of 18,000 for the state ticket.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, November 5.—Very little interest was taken in the election here today, as there was no opposition to the democratic ticket. The executive committee made no provisions for receiving the returns. Five counties have local dissensions and enjoy some little excitement, but otherwise quiet prevailed. Indications point to a very light vote.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—The democrats have elected their city ticket. In the state the democrats have been generally victorious. The republicans gain half a dozen legislators, but the democrats still have a majority of both houses.

Arapahoe Election.

DENVER, November 5.—The weather to-day was cold and cloudy and the election for county officers and two district judges passed off quietly. A very light vote was cast. There were three tickets in the field, republican, democratic and people's. As considerable scratching was done it is impossible to give the result to-night, but a number of leading republicans express the opinion that the entire republican ticket is defeated.

Crispi to go to Berlin.

LONDON, November 4.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: Emperor William has invited Signor Crispi to visit him at the German capital and the latter will go there soon after the emperor's return.

The Strike Settled.

PITTSBURG, November 4.—The molders' strike is virtually settled in favor of the men. All the large firms but one have conceded the advance and work will be generally resumed this week.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—In the United States court this morning, counsel for Henry Jones, charged with being the ringleader of the Navassa island rioters, obtained a writ of habeas corpus returnable on Wednesday. The action is taken to test the constitutionality of the law which gives the United States authority over Navassa island. The new constitution of Hayti claims jurisdiction.

Lewis to Return.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—A decision has been reached by the state department in the case of the charges against W. R. Lewis, consul at Tangiers. He will be allowed to return to his post but as the officials think his usefulness at Tangiers practically ended his stay there is not likely to be extended.

The Cronin Trial.

CHICAGO, November 4.—The first witness in the Cronin trial this morning was Edward Spellman, of Peoria, Illinois, district officer of Illinois and Michigan. As the examination proceeded it became evident that he was an unwilling witness and that his testimony was different from that he gave before the grand jury and from what the prosecution expected. He said he met Beggs, on April 29th, who said that the matter referred to in their correspondence, viz: that the proceedings of the trial committee had been read in a certain camp in violation of the rules, had been amicably settled. The witness then said he knew Dan Coughlin, who with a man named Kunze, had visited Peoria a year ago and presented a letter of introduction. He had no conversation with Coughlin about Dr. Cronin. This was in direct contradiction of Spellman's previous testimony and he was asked by Longenecker if he had not sworn that Coughlin spoke to him about Dr. Cronin. There was a long wrangle over this question, which was finally allowed, and Spellman answered: "I said before the grand jury that in conversation with Coughlin in Peoria that he said Cronin was a ———, but on reflection and on consultation with two other men present, I sent my attorney to Chicago to notify the state's attorney that I was mistaken. My attorney was unable to find Judge Longenecker and I came myself, specially, to Chicago and notified Judge Longenecker and other counsel that if they asked me that question on the stand I should have to deny it in order to do justice to myself and to facts. After I left the grand jury and went home and slept I felt annoyed and troubled. I feel I had possibly done a wrong to Coughlin and I went immediately to Pallons and Downs and told them what I had sworn to before the grand jury and that I was bothered about it. They said, 'Spellman, you have made a mistake. No such conversation took place.'"

The witness said in reply to a question that he had seen Alexander Sullivan before going before the state's attorney, but he went there because he had been informed that Sullivan was talking very harshly about him, and that his visit was not in connection with the case. The correspondence between Beggs and Spellman was then read.

Utah's Affairs.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—Arthur L. Thomas, governor of Utah territory, in his annual report estimates the population of the territory at 230,000, an increase of nearly 86,000 since 1880. During the last nine years the foreign born population numbering in 1880 about 84,[illegible] has been increased by Mormon immigration to 16,094. The aggregate assessed valuation of the property of incorporated cities and towns for 1889 is $30,596,000, with an indebtedness of $493,000.

Upon the subject of unoccupied public lands, the governor says that the question of what the government should do with the vast tracts which can be used only for grazing is assuming vital importance throughout the west, and is directly associated with the problem of a cheap food supply. Under the present conditions these lands are used by persons engaged in stock raising. There is no harmony of interests among them and there being no protection afforded by the law in the use of the lands, there are frequent conflicts between clashing interests. The governor is of the opinion that if the government would provide a way by which persons engaged in stock growing could acquire a title to grazing lands which can never be used for agricultural purposes it would remove one of the most serious drawbacks to the growth of the stock industry and prompt the settlement of the country. The grazing and mountain lands of Utah, he says, constitute nearly seven-eighths of the entire area.

The mining industry the report states has been generally prosperous. Several new important developments have been made in Park City and other mining camps. It is the opinion of the miners, says the governor, that there would be a great increase in the mineral product if it were not for what they believe to be an erroneous construction of the law relative to the admission of lead ores by the treasury department.

Mayes' Message.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 4.—The Times Tahlequah special contains the annual message to be delivered by Chief Mayes to-morrow to the Cherokee council. It recommends that the outlet lands be not ceded to the government of the United States except it be done by a change in the constitution of the Cherokee nation. He holds that the constitution forbids the sale to any one for any reason, and quotes that section of the constitution and comments on it at length. He accuses the government of dealing unfairly with the Indians who have been promised that they should hold their present lands when they were removed there as long as the grass should grow and rivers flow. He reviews the different treaties made between the Indians and the government and states his belief that the government has no right to force the Indians to sell the lands. A change in the constitution can be made only by submitting the question to a vote of the nation and that will have to be done by the council's authorizing Chief Mayes to submit it.

Montana's Vote.

HELENA, November 4.—The state canvassing board met this morning and finished the canvass of the state vote. Silver Bow county was counted as canvassed by the board and the entire republican state ticket is elected except Toole for governor and one supreme judge. The republicans have six out of the eight district judges. The senate is a tie, with a republican lieutenant governor to give the casting vote. The republican majority in the house is six, and on the contest in Jefferson county the republicans expect to gain one member in the house, which will give them a majority of eight [illegible]. There is a tie for joint member of the house in Beaver Head and Deer Lodge counties which will necessitate a new election. Out of 22,600 votes cast only 1,800 were against the adoption of the constitution.

Lost in the Storm.

DENVER, November 4.—The report of one of the results of the terrible blizzards which swept over eastern Colorado and northern New Mexico on Thursday and Friday of last week reached here today from Folsom, New Mexico. On Thursday night Henry Miller, the range foreman for Col. R. G. Head, with several cowboys, camped near the Sierra Grande with eighteen hundred beef cattle, which they were holding for the purpose of loading cars at Folsom the next day for eastern markets. At four o'clock that morning the blizzards from the northwest struck the herd, driving the cattle toward the Panhandle in Texas the cow boys being unable to hold them. The snow was so blinding that it was impossible to see fifty feet ahead. Miller called his men together and they started to follow the herd and attempted to keep them bunched so far as possible. It is not known how long the men succeeded in keeping with the maddened herd but they finally lost it and the men became separated. On Friday night one of them wandered into Head's home ranch, half dead from cold and hunger, he told his story and a rescuing party was immediately sent out and on Saturday afternoon the frozen bodies of Henry Miller, Joe Martin and Charlie Jolly were found lying on the open plains not far from Folsom. The other men succeeded in finding their way into camp before they were overcome with the cold. Miller has been foreman for Colonel Head for twelve years, and came here from Louisiana. It is not known where Martin and Jolly are from.

Missouri Pacific Mystery.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The Times says: Wall street has been much worried lately over a mystery in the affairs of the Missouri Pacific. The price of the company's stock fell three points in the last two days of the week's business from causes that apparently nobody but insiders could understand. One theory current to explain this drop has been the report that Jay Gould has intimated that dividends upon stock were about to be suspended. This has sounded unreasonable for the reason that a quarterly dividend has just been paid and the next one is not due for nearly two months.

There seems much more basis for the belief that a very substantial issue of bonds is to be made. It has leaked out that Jay Gould, George Gould and Russell Sage have "claims" against the Missouri Pacific company for money advanced, etc., aggregating $7,875,000. Other claims now openly held in the Gould-Sage name are said to be of a size large enough to make a total of ten millions, which is the amount of bonds now said to be ready for issue.

A Deadly Current.

NEW YORK, November 4.—An electric light current this morning roasted a horse to death, threw the driver to the street and knocked a police sergeant senseless. The deadly current was carried to its victim through a telephone wire.

A big pole carrying numberless wires stands on Fourth avenue, near the corner of Twenty-eighth. Some time this morning one of the wires of the telephone line fell to the street and formed a loop across the down track of the Fourth avenue railroad. Soon after it fell Thomas Whelan, the driver of a Herald delivery wagon, came along. The horse stepped on the wire and instantly came to a halt, and then sprang aside and fell. The jolt to the vehicle threw Whelan to the street and when he arose to his feet he received a shock which threw him prostrate into the gutter. Regaining his feet again the driver undertook to raise the horse, but as soon as he touched the animal another shock passed through him. He then comprehended the cause and lay still. A crowd was attracted to the scene. Flashes of blue flame were emitted from all parts of the horse's body and the smell of burning flesh was perceptible half a block away. Whelan was assisted to his feet but the horse was given a wide berth.

The police established a guard at points sufficiently far from the roasting animal to warn all persons from nearing the fatal spot. Sergeant McDonald came in contact with the wire and fell to the pavement senseless. Roundsman Cassidy went to the rescue, and when he caught hold of the sergeant's leg received a shock which compelled him to release his hold. The second effort was more successful.

The Marine Conference.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—When the International Marine conference reassembled this morning, Goodrich of the United States called up the question of the order of business, and offered a resolution that after general division No. 1 of the programme of rules of the road had been disposed of, then division No. 3 on a uniform maximum load line be taken up. On this the roll was called and every nation but Great Britain voted aye. Hall explained that the British delegates did not vote on this question because on the day the conference began its deliberations, Hall had stated, under instructions, that the delegates from Great Britain advised the conference that their deliberations would be confined to divisions Nos. 1 and 2. The consideration of the amendments to the rules of the road were then resumed. The delegates from the Netherlands proposed an amendment to section A, article 5, on lights for vessels not under command. It increased from three to six feet the distance between lights to be carried and pending action on this the conference took a recess.

An Important Document.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Within a few days will arrive in London a document of the highest importance. It represents the negotiations of four years between the owners of £53,030,000 in Peruvian bonds on one hand and the republic of Peru on the other to bring about an adjustment of the differences and it contains an agreement for the settlement of these differences. By its provisions the owners of the £56,000,000 in bonds relinquish their securities as a claim on Peru in return for a contract to last sixty-six years for an interest in all guano deposits not now owned by Chili. Extensive concessions of land are said to have been made in the neighborhood of 400,000 acres.

An Anarchist Circular.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—On Saturday and Sunday evenings the anarchists of this city will hold meetings to commemorate the death of their brother anarchists in Chicago on November 11, 1887. The revolutionary sentiment is apparently very strong judging from the circular recently issued. It is one of the most venomous and radical ever published and has been distributed all over the country. It speaks of "the barbarous laws and the assassin band of 200 policemen against whose attack a bomb was hurled in legitimate self defense," etc. It declares that "A daring deed would have frustrated the hanging and how different it might have been with those working people who participated in this kind of a demonstration if they had made a bold stand as the urgency of the situation demanded." The circular calls on the anarchists, socialists, Knights of Labor, Turners, free thinkers and citizens to seize the opportunity of November 11 to divide good and evil into two camps and rally under the standard of social revolution.

An Earthquake Festival.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 5.—Charleston's Great Earthquake festival opened yesterday. The city was bedecked with flags and bunting from one end to the other. One hundred thousand United States flags were displayed and there was not a confederate flag in sight. King street, last night, presented a fairy picture, with triumphal arches, illuminated show windows, swinging Chinese lanterns, great throngs of sightseers, bands of music and military parades, of both white and colored troops. There was a grand pyrotechnic display on Colonial Lake, with a mimic attack of a federal fleet on Fort Sumter.

Cook County, Illinois.

CHICAGO, November 5.—The election held in Cook county to day was for two judges, a recorder of deeds and a board of county commissioners. To-night the indications are at 10.30 p. m., that the democrats have scored a sweeping victory. It is conceded they have captured the board of county commissioners, which will now stand ten democrats to five republicans. The recordership is a neck and neck race between Stevens (republican) and Crawford (democrat) with the chances in favor of the latter.

Out of Funds.

DENVER, November 4.—The Times says: The supreme court decision annulling the excess appropriations will cut off the salaries of all department clerks except those in the executive, judicial and legislative offices. The bureau of immigration will go to the wall entirely, and if the $250,000 bond proposition which will be submitted to the voters on Tuesday is defeated all the work on the state capitol will cease by July 1, 1890.

Brotherhood of Ball Players.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The Ball Players Brotherhood met at noon. The brotherhood men denied that their association had anything to do with the Players' league. This is their regular fall meeting. Between thirty and forty players were present, but only the officers of the brotherhood and the eight delegates had votes. At 2 p. m. a recess was taken.

Storm in New Mexico.

DENVER, November 4.—A Santa Fe, New Mexico, special to the Republican says that one of the severest snow and wind storms in the history of New Mexico has prevailed for the past three days and reports are coming in of great damage to live stock on the northern ranges. A number of cowboys and sheep herders have been lost and it is feared have perished. All trains are from five to twelve hours late and snow plows are kept in constant operation on Raton and Glorieta mountains. At Las Vegas eighteen inches of snow covers the ground, and at Sorocco and Albuquerque eight inches, which is a most unusual occurrence for that locality of the Rio Grande valley.

New Railroad.

DENVER, November 5.—The articles of incorporation of the Rio Grande Southern railroad were filed in the secretary of states' office today. The road is to begin at Dallas in Ouray county and extend to Telluride, Rico and Durango a distance of 160 miles. It is capitalized for $3,500,000 and work will be commenced at once. The incorporators are L. D. Thatcher, Fred. Walsen, John L. McNeil, Job A. Cooper and Otto Mears.

The Pension Roll.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Third Auditor Hart in his annual report says that the number of pensioners on the rolls on July 1, 1889, was 400,000 and probably 35,000 more will be added by June 30, 1890, thus giving for examination 2,100,000 vouchers and requiring for payment at least $100,000,000.

A Hard Fight.

NEWBURG, N. Y., November 5.—One of the hardest fought prize fights in years was fought this morning at Highland Falls, between Jim Daly, of Philadelphia, and Bill Gabie, of Pittsburg. It was fierce and fast from start to finish. After the first few rounds everything was in Daly's favor. The battle lasted eleven rounds, when Daly knocked Gabie out. Daly broke his left hand on his opponent's head in the ninth round.

Kilrain and Scholes.

TORONTO, November 5.—The boxing contest between Jake Kilrain and John F. Scholes of this city last night was witnessed by 1000 people. There were four rounds under Queensbury rules. Scholes was in first class condition while Kilrain was very fat. Kilrain was on the defensive most of the time. The general opinion was that Kilrain did not exert himself.

In Favor of a Change.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The presbytery of New York met yesterday and in reply to an overture from the general assembly by a decided vote declared in favor of thorough revision of the confession of faith. Some of the conservative members were shocked by the freedom with which the present confession was attacked.

BIRTH OF TWIN STATES

North and South Dakota Admitted to the Union of States.

The President Signs the Proclamation of Admission.

Blaine Notifies the Governors of the Fact by Telegraph.

The Two New Stars Added to the Union's Bright Galaxy.

Admitted to the Union.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The following dispatch was sent from the executive mansion this afternoon by Secretary Blaine:

To Governors Mellette and Miller, North and South Dakota.

The last act in the admission of the two Dakotas as states of the union, was completed at the executive mansion this afternoon at three o'clock and forty minutes, by the president signing at that moment the proclamations required by law for the admission of the two states. The articles on prohibition submitted separately in each state were adopted in both. The article providing for minority representation in South Dakota was rejected by the people. This is the first instance in the history of the national government of the birth of twin states. North and South Dakota entered the union at the same moment.

(Signed), JAMES G. BLAINE.

The following is a part of the text of the proclamation admitting South Dakota:

WHEREAS, The congress of the United States did by the act approved on the 22d day of February, 1889, provide that the territory of Dakota might upon the conditions prescribed in said act become the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and,

WHEREAS, It was provided by said act that said area comprising the territory of Dakota should for the purposes of the act, be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said territory, and that the delegates elected, as therein provided, to the constitutional convention in the district south of the parallel should, at the time prescribed in the act assemble in convention at the city of Sioux Falls, and,

WHEREAS, It was provided by said act that the delegates elected as aforesaid should, after they met and organized, declare on behalf of the people of South Dakota that they adopt the constitution of the United States, whereupon said convention should be authorized to form a constitution and state government for the purpose of the state of South Dakota, and,

WHEREAS, It was provided by said act that the constitution so adopted should be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to the Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the declaration of independence and that the constitution should be an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states, and should make certain provisions prescribed in said act, and,

WHEREAS, It was provided by said act that the constitutions of North Dakota and South Dakota should respectively incorporate an agreement to be reached in accordance with the provisions of the act for an equitable division of all the property belonging to the territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records and also the apportionment of debts and liabilities of said territory, and that each of said states should obligate itself to pay its proportion of such debts and liabilities the same as if they had been created by each state respectively, and,

The next two sections of the proclamation are lengthy reviews of the manner in which the constitution was to be submitted to the people and also of the separate articles to be submitted, and the manner of their ratification or rejection. The proclamation then concludes as follows:

WHEREAS, A duly authenticated copy of said constitutions, additional articles, ordinances and propositions as required by said act have been received by me, now therefore I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, do in accordance with the act of congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by congress on the state of South Dakota to entitle that state to admission to the union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of said state is now complete. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this the second day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1889, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and fourteenth.

(Signed) BENJAMIN HARRISON.
(Seal) By the President.
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

The Agreement in Operation.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The agreement between the Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern, which was signed by Presidents Adams and Hughitt on October 18, has been put in print at last. It provides for a joint through line for passengers and freight to be established between all stations on the respective lines, and that the central point through which the same shall pass shall be Council Bluffs, Iowa. It is to be advertized and known as the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern line.

A joint through passenger service is to be undertaken as soon as either party gives notice of its desire to establish such service, each party to furnish the proper proportion of equipment, the Northwestern to make rates on all joint business west bound, and the Union Pacific east bound, but the existing rates will not be reduced unless such action is found necessary to meet competition with other lines.

All questions arising out of the operation of this contract are to be settled by an arbitration committee made up of the two presidents and one director from each of the two boards and a fifth person to be selected by the directors. The traffic is to be divided as nearly as possible in proportion to the earnings and tonnage. Any change in the division of rates either by agreement or by arbitration is to continue in force six months from the time the change is made. The agreement took effect yesterday and is to continue ten years. Similar contracts are being made between the Omaha and Republican Valley, the Chicago, St. Paul and Indianapolis and the Omaha and Pacific, the connecting point to be Sioux City, Iowa, and the joint lines to be known as the Lake Superior, St. Paul and Union Pacific line.

The Ore Trade with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The state department has received a report from Eugene O. Fechet, United States consul at Piedras Negras upon the export of Mexican silver-lead ore. The consul says:

The total shipments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, will approach $150,000 in value. That a trade of such large extent should have created and fostered great commercial activity is readily understood, and that disastrous commercial results have quickly followed the almost complete cessation of ore shipments at Piedras Negras is natural enough. The Mexican government some three years since seriously considered the advisability of fixing an export duty upon raw Mexican ores with a view of building up the reduction works in Mexico, and it was understood that the then existing doubt whether Mexico possessed a sufficient supply of coking coal and the high price of foreign coke caused the project to be abandoned. With the developments of the Sabinas coal fields in the state of Coahuila, near the line of the Mexican International railway, and the fair grade of coke made from the Sabinas coal, Mexico is now able to smelt its own ores.

The outcry in Mexico against the circular of July 17th, 1889, from the treasury department at Washington comes principally from men engaged in the silver-lead ore trade who have suddenly lost their market and have large sums of money invested in mines. These men are principally Americans. The railroads are also heavy losers in ore freight and notably the Mexican International, the only railroad at present in Mexico, said to be owned solely by American capitalists. The consul adds: The circular of July 17th, 1889, from the secretary of the treasury, calls attention to the wrongful practice of mixing ores from several different mines. This practice was not general and has ceased.

Report from Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Miles C. Moore, governor of Washington territory, in his annual report says that the closing year in Washington territory's existence was one of unexampled prosperity. The population is now 275,000 and has increased more rapidly than in any former year. The property valuation shows a gain of nearly 50 per cent. Railroad construction has been very active and business houses, banking institutions and manufacturing establishments have multiplied. The sales of land by the Northern Pacific and the entries at the United States land offices were unprecedentedly large. Of great disasters Washington has had an undue share, as business portions of four cities, Seattle, Vancouver, Ellensburg and Spokane Falls were destroyed by fire, involving a net loss of more than $16,000,000.

New Theatre for Denver.

DENVER, November 2.—W. H. Bush, of the Windsor, to-day let a contract for the erection of a new theatre at the corner of Broadway and Eighteenth avenue. The building will be eight stories high and the theatre will have a seating capacity of 1800. It will be called the Broadway theatre and is to be opened next August.

Mutiny Among Mexican Soldiers.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 1.—A serious mutiny occurred among the escort of the up train from Vera Cruz on Tuesday evening. A corporal and four privates attacked the superior officers, severely wounding a lieutenant and killing a sergeant. The object of the mutineers, who were forced recruits, seems to have been to stop the train and escape. When the train was almost due at Soteapec the mutineers climbed on the engine with a view to forcing the engineer to halt. The engineer and fireman were heavily armed. Seeing that they would probably fail, the five ring leaders jumped from the train and one was run over and cut in two, while the other four were more or less injured but escaped. On arriving at Soteapec a detachment of the rural guards surrounded the car and disarmed the remaining mutineers. Two were taken to the City of Mexico. It is understood that the men who escaped have since been captured and brought to this city. It is probable that the whole party will be shot.

The Locomotive Engineers.

DENVER, November 1.—The locomotive engineers to-day refused to adopt the articles of federation. The plan presented to the convention is understood to be the same as presented to the convention at Atlanta. Upon the suggestion of Chief Arthur the convention appointed a committee of five with instructions to prepare a new proposition of federation which shall be presented to each division of the brotherhood for their acceptance or rejection. Every lodge adopting this new plan will be permitted to form a federation with any labor organization named in the article, such federation to stand only until finally acted upon by the next annual meeting at Pittsburg. As Arthur will have the appointment of this committee it is believed he will name men who opposed federation, and who will do little to bring about its final adoption. The convention has yet to audit a few claims against the charity fund, make some amendments to the insurance rules, receive the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws, and will then be ready to adjourn.

The Cronin Trial.

CHICAGO, November 1.—The first important witness to-day in the Cronin case was Annie Carlson, daughter-in-law of the owner of the Carlson cottage. She said that on the 20th of March a man giving the name of Frank Williams came to rent the cottage. He said his sister was to keep house for him and would move the furniture in. She then pointed out Martin Burke as the man. She said she had never seen Burke since till a few days ago when she came into court and recognized him instantly.

James Carlson, the owner of the cottage, corroborated Annie Carlson's testimony. He told about showing the stranger through the cottage and renting it to him. He was still on the stand when recess was taken.

Carlson was recalled in the afternoon and told again of the renting of the cottage to a man calling himself Frank Williams and the subsequent events. Then came the event of the afternoon session. Mr. Mills asked the witness how many times he had seen the man calling himself Frank Williams. Carlson replied three times. Mr. Mills then said: "I will ask you if you see that man now?" The witness in a bewildered way looked over the court room in an endeavor to pick out from the sea of faces before him the man he wanted. "Look back of you, Mr. Carlson," said Mills, as the old gentleman hesitated. He had hardly uttered the words when the witness, walking straight up to the defendant, Martin Burke, shook his hand at him and exclaimed "That is the man." Despite desperate efforts to appear unconcerned it was evident that Burke fully realized the damaging nature of Carlson's testimony. Mills was not slow to clinch his advantage. "Is that the man," he asked, indicating Martin Burke, "you called Frank Williams?" The witness unhesitatingly answered: "Yes, sir." Carlson was cross-examined at great length, but his testimony was unshaken.

John Garrity, a teamster, testified that about two years ago Coughlin told him he wanted to see "Mayor" Sampson. He wanted to get him to slug a man. He wanted the man disfigured for life and if he was killed it would not make much difference. Adjourned.

An Old Vienna House.

London News.

The old characteristic houses of Vienna are being pulled down one by one, and the traditions attaching to them are fading, and will be utterly forgotten by the generation which is at present growing out of its teens. These old houses were for the most part known by name, streets with numbered houses having formerly been uncommon. The autumn is the season for pulling down what is condemned to fall, because the foundations can be prepared during the winter, and in the new-born spring five-storied monsters, that darken the streets and conceal the blue sky, spring up as if by magic. This autumn, as in previous years, demolition is the order of the day, and a few days ago the bricklayer's spade struck the foundation stone of the old Muller Haus. This old house is rich in historical associations. The house, which consisted of long galleries and spacious parlors, was built a little less than 100 years ago, by Joseph, Count Deym of Strietz, who, though he was of undoubted nobility, and proprietor of a feudal castle, was still proud to bear the title of Court Statuary to Emperor Francis of Austria. The story of this title is worth telling. He entered the army at eighteen, and being of fiery temperament, was soon involved in a duel. Having seen his antagonist fall, and believing him to be dead, he fled from his native country and sought refuge in Holland, where he called himself Muller, and professed to be an artist. He earned his living by embossing small portraits in wax on light blue glass, and in a few years time, having earned fame and money, he migrated to Italy. In Naples he soon found favor with Queen Caroline, an Austrian princess, to whom he told his story. She obtained for him the permission first to copy in wax the finest sculptures of the Naples art gallery, and then to take plaster casts from them—the first that were ever taken.

He returned to Vienna with a fortune of 300,000 silver florins, honestly earned, and promised to show to his fellow-countrymen what formerly only the few favored ones who could travel in Naples could hope to see. Nobody believed him; but in good time 100 busts and statues, copied from the masterpieces of ancient Greece and Rome, arrived, transported from Naples to Vienna at great cost, and with wonderful patience. The emperor gave him some good ground upon which to build a house with galleries, and after having inspected the valuable property conferred upon him the title of Court Statuary. Count Deym never took his family name any more, but called himself Joseph Muller to the end. All Vienna thronged to his show, and Count Deym made his galleries especially attractive by a new invention. He was the first to use glass prisms on his chandeliers, and with the aid of thousands of wax candles, earned for his house the name of a fairy palace. He gradually completed his collection by adding original works of art in bronze, marble and ivory, and a by no means inconsiderable number of oil paintings. He married a lady of ancient nobility, a Countess Bugloy, who did not call herself Muller. She and her three sons and four daughters took the name of Deym. In the foundation stone revealed to light were found beautifully sculptured and tinted apples, pears and peaches, a saucer of old Vienna porcelain, in which lay diverse crystal prisms, Count Joseph Deym's portrait in wax on blue glass, a beautiful piece of work, and very well preserved, and a large, leaden tablet engraved on both sides, giving the history of the founder of the house, the imperial grant and a detailed account of the uses to which the building was to be put. Besides these things a glass goblet was found, but a workman dropped it as he took it out, and it was shattered to fragments. There can be no doubt that the count's portrait was his own work, as well as the prisms in the foundation stone. The fact of his placing them there shows how proud he was of this invention.

FRIENDLY TO SILVER.

Harrison to Definitely Outline His Financial Policy.

Suggestions to be Contained in the Annual Message.

Friends of Silver to Have no Cause for Complaint.

The Administration's Attitude Creates Some Surprise.

The Financial Policy.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The administration's financial policy will be outlined with clearness both in the president's message and Secretary Windom's report to congress. Enough is known to justify the statement that there will be some definite recommendation as to silver legislation which will satisfy the country at large and please everybody except Wall street speculators and a few professional monometallists cranks and through the remainder of General Harrison's term those who believe in silver as the money of the people will have no cause for complaint.

The language of the president and his secretary of the treasury is taken to mean ultimate free coinage but that will be a matter for congress finally to determine. For the present the executive and his advisers will be satisfied to point out that the prophecy of disaster which was made by the anti-silver partisans for the years past has been discredited; that silver has been performing the most useful part in financial adjustments going on, and the time is not perhaps far distant when instead of the minimum limit of $2,000,000 per month, the maximum limit of $4,000,000 may be safely taken up by the business interests of the country.

No specific recommendations are likely to appear in detail in the report of the secretary of the treasury, but leading suggestions may be confidently looked for in the president's message. It will be the plan of the treasury department to proceed slowly, in order that there may be no opportunity for the alarmists to raise a scare and no step will be taken until the sense of congress has been shown forth and it may be that before the minimum limit of coinage is increased a resolution directing such an increase will be passed.

The news of the friendly attitude of the Harrison administration is apt to create something of a sensation among the congressmen, most of whom have supposed it would take an entirely neutral stand if even a doubt existed regarding the probable attitude of a majority in both houses of congress. Whatever doubt may have existed has been dissipated by the admission of the new states where the senators and representatives will be all arrayed on the side of silver. This question is likely to have an important bearing on the speakership contest and it will be distinctly against Reed, who has been steadily opposed to silver.

Results of the Storm.

DENVER, November 1.—The snow storm which has been raging for forty-eight hours abated to-day. The storm is the worst that has been experienced in several years. All trains are delayed and telegraphic communication with all eastern points destroyed. Three hundred miles east of here over fifteen miles of telegraph line is completely wrecked. In Colorado the damage to fruit and shade trees is considerable. Reports from the south say that the storm has driven thousands of cattle and horses off of their range into the southeast and that hundreds of the weak animals have perished in the blizzard.

A Mysterious Personage.

DENVER, November 1.—The man recently arrested at Berthoud, Colo., while masquerading in woman's clothes and going under the name of Eva Craig, and who was thought to be Tascott the murderer of Millionaire Snell, of Chicago, came to Colorado from Colfax, Washington territory. He is now very ill with typhoid fever and in case the physicians declare his case hopeless he promises to make a confession which will send some one to the gallows. In his trunk were found letters from Fayetteville, Ind., Gloversville and Hoosier, N. Y., and Colfax, Washington territory, addressed to Paulo Boland in care of Eva Craig. It is supposed that Boland was the name by which he was known at these places.

Noble's Order.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—The latest advice from the Cherokee Indian nation is that the recent order of Secretary Noble in regard to the Cherokee affairs, which was received at Tahlequah last evening, has had just the opposite effect from what the commissioners expected it would have. The Indians who favored the sale of the outlet before are now obstinate. They say the government has adopted a bull-dozing tactics and they will not yield an inch. Chief Mayes is reported as saying: "The order is no surprise to us. We understand it was designed to coerce us into selling. The government cannot bulldoze us in this manner."

A Notable Decade of Hamlet.

Harper's Magazine.

Play-goers in New York between the years 1820 and 1830 were blessed, as play-goers have never been blessed before, in being able to enjoy and to compare the performances of three of the greatest actors it has ever been the lot of any single pair of eyes to see or of any single pair of ears to hear; to wit, Cooke, Kean, and Booth. George Frederick Cooke arrived in America in 1810, and remained here until his death in 1812. Setting at defiance all of the laws of nature, society, and art, he was in nothing more remarkable than in the fact that in the whole history of the drama in this country he is the only really great tragedian, old or young, who never attempted to play Hamlet here. His early records, his failure in the part in London years before, and Leigh Hunt, who praises him highly in other lines, says that he could willingly spared the recollection of his Hamlet, and that the most accomplished character on the stage he converted into an unpolished, obstinate, sarcastic madman."

Edmund Kean first played Hamlet in New York in the month of December, 1820, Junius Brutus Booth in the October of the following year. Concerning these men and their rivalry, volumes have been written; each had his enthusiastic admirers, and the Hamlet of each has become a matter of history. That Kean believed in his own Hamlet in his younger days there can be no question now, and he gave to it the closest study until the widow of Garrick induced him to alter his reading of the "closet scene," and to adopt the manner of her husband, an innovation which left him ever after dissatisfied with himself in that part of the tragedy. Hazlitt considered Kean's kissing of Ophelia's hand in the famous scene between them in Act III, "the finest commentary that was ever made on Shakespeare." * * "The manner in which Mrs. Kean acted in the scene of the play before the king and queen," he adds, "was the most daring of any, and the force and animation which he gave it cannot be too highly applauded. Its extreme boldness bordered on the verge of all we hate, and the effect it produced was a test of the extraordinary actor." The younger Booth, writing of the elder Kean, comes to the defense of his father's foe in the following noble and well chosen words: "The fact that Kean disliked to act Hamlet, and failed to satisfy his critics in that character, is no proof that his personation was false. It was consistent with his conception, and that conception was intelligible, as it must have been, it was true. What right have I, whose temperament and mode of thinking are dissimilar to yours, to denounce your exposition of such a sizzle as Hamlet? He is the epitome of mankind, not an individual, a sort of magic mirror in which all men and women see the reflex of themselves, and therefore has his story always been, is still, and will ever be the most popular of stage tragedies." That Edwin Booth should not have written concerning the Hamlet of his father in the same charming vein is greatly to be regretted. There are men still living who recollect the elder Booth in the part—he played it for the last time in New York in 1845—and to these it is one of the most delightful of memories. Thomas R. Gould, writing in 1868, sums up as follows his own ideas of the Hamlet of this great man: "The total impression left by his impersonation at the time of its occurrence, and which still abides, was that of a spiritual melancholy, at once acute and profound. This quality colored his tenderest feeling and his airiest fancy. You felt its presence even when he was off the stage."

This famous decade of the New York stage saw other great actors and other Hamlets, some of whom in point of time preceded Kean and Booth. Joseph George Holman played Hamlet at the Park theatre in September, 1812. James William Wallack, on the same stage, in September, 1818, Robert Campbell Maywood in 1819, John Hay Adams in 1822, William Augustus Conway in 1824, Thomas Hamblin in 1825, and last, but not least, William Charles Macready in October, 1826.

Of the Hamlet of John R. Duff there is, strange to say, no record in New York, although he played here occasionally between the years 18— and 1827. He was very popular in Boston and Philadelphia, and a writer in the Boston Centinel in the autumn of 1810 does not hesitate to say that in some of the scenes of Hamlet, and those of no ordinary grade of difficulty, he has never been excelled on the Boston boards." His wife is still considered by certain old play goers to have been the best Ophelia ever seen in the United States, and no account of the tragedy in this country can be complete without mention of her name. As Ophelia, in New York and elsewhere, she supported the elder Booth, the elder Kean, the elder Conway, Cooper, Payne, Wallack, and other stars, and Booth wrote to George Holland in 1836 that he considered her "the greatest actress in the world."

Who Owns the United States?

Forum for November.

In spite of the rapid increase in the number of millionaires in the United States in recent years, the popular notion is that wealth is yet very much more evenly distributed in this country than in England. Mr. Thos. G. Shearman, the well known New York statistician, has been engaged for some time in collecting facts to show as precisely as possible the proportion of the wealth of the country held by a few rich men and families; and he finds a greater concentration of wealth here than in any other country. The results of his investigation will appear in The Forum for November, from advance sheets of which the following facts are taken. Mr. Shearman makes the following enumeration of owners of more than $20,000,000 each:

$150,000,000: J. J. Astor, Trinity church.

$100,000,000: C. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Leland Stanford, J. D. Rockefeller.

$70,000,000: Estate of A. Packer.

$60,000,000: John I. Blair, estate of Charles Crocker.

$50,000,000: Wm. Astor, W. W. Astor, Russell Sage, E. A. Stevens, estate of Moses Taylor, estate of Brown & Ives.

$40,000,000: P. D. Armour, F. L. Ames, Wm. Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, Powers & Weightman, Estate of P. Goelet.

$35,000,000: C. P. Huntington, D. O. Mills, estates of T. A. Scott, J. W. Garrett.

$30,000,000: G. B. Roberts, Charles Pratt, Ross Winans, E. B. Coxe, Claus Spreckles, A. Belmont, R. Livingston, Fred Weyerhauser, Mrs. Mark Hopkins, Mrs. Hetty Green, estates of S. V. Harkness, R. W. Coleman, I. M. Singer.

$25,000,000: A. J. Drexel, J. S. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, Marshall Field, David Dows, J. G. Fair, E. T. Gerry, estates of Governor Fairbanks, A. T. Stewart, A. Schermerhorn.

$22,500,000: O. H. Payne, estates of F. A. Drexel, I. V. Williamson, W. F. Weld.

$20,000,000: F. W. Vanderbilt, Theo. Havemeyer, H. O. Havemeyer, W. G. Warden, W. P. Thompson, Mrs. Schenley, J. B. Haggin, E. A. Hitchins, estates of W. Sloane, E. S. Higgins, C. Tower, Wm. Thaw, Dr. Hostetter, Wm. Sharon, Peter Donohue.

These seventy names represent an aggregate wealth of $2,700,000,000, an average of more than $37,500,000 each. Although Mr. Shearman, in making this estimate, did not look for less than twenty millions, he discovered incidentally fifty others worth more than $10,000,000 each; and he says that a list of ten persons can be made whose wealth averages $100,000,000 each, and another list of one hundred persons whose wealth averages $25,000,000. No such lists can be made up in any other country. "The richest dukes of England," he says, "fall below the average wealth of a dozen American citizens; while the greatest bankers, merchants and railway magnates of England cannot compare in wealth with many Americans."

The average annual income of the richest hundred Englishmen is about $450,000, but the average annual income of the richest hundred Americans cannot be less than $1,200,000, and probably exceeds $1,500,000. The richest of the Rothschilds, and the world renowned banker, Baron Overstone, each left about $17,000,000. Earl Dudley, the owner of the richest iron mines, left $20,000,000. The Duke of Buccleuch (and the Duke of Buccleuch carries half of Scotland in his pocket) left about $30,000,000. The Marquis of Bute was worth, in 1872, about $28,000,000 in land, and he may now be worth $40,000,000 in all. The Duke of Norfolk may be worth $40,000,000, and the Duke of Westminster perhaps $50,000,000.

Mr. Shearman's conclusion is that 25,000 persons own one-half the wealth of the United States, and that the whole wealth of the country is practically owned by 250,000 persons, or one in sixty of the adult male population, and he predicts, from the rapid recent concentration of wealth, that under present conditions 50,000 persons will practically own all the wealth of the country in thirty years—or less than one in 500 of the adult male population.

Daughters of Italy.

Washington Capital.

Early in the morning of each day during the summer has Giovanni the Neapolitan, and his little sister Roma started out from their home in "Little Italy," south of the capitol, trundling their street piano along to play for pennies before the door steps. They were up by 6 o'clock, and after breakfasting upon a cup of black coffee, a bit of bread and a big onion which their mother, the swarthy Pepita, prepared for them, were off for their day's work. A picturesque couple they made—little Roma, brown as a berry, her black hair gathered up under a vividly red head cloth, tied a la turban, the ends falling over her plump shoulders, her bodice of coarse white linen caught at the waist with a sash, and her woolen skirt of the bright, variegated colors dear to the Italian girl. Around her neck was a string of beads, at the end of them a cross. The bracelets on her round suntanned arms clinked together as she twirled her tambourine. Giovanni was tall, slender and swarthy, his dress more American, but showing the foreign through all.

All the forenoon they played before the houses, little Roma carrying the tambourine around for the pennies, her dark eyes flashing when repulsed and the white teeth showing under the smile that moved the red lips when a dime was dropped in. At noon they rested for a bit under the trees by a park side, and little Roma deftly rolled cigarettes for Giovanni as they talked of the time when they would have enough to start a fruit market, and little Roma should sell the flowers and Mother Pepita do no work. Then, in the evening, as they sat by the door of the humble home in the alley, Roma chatted away to her mother, in the language of their dear Naples, of the incidents of the day, while Giovanni lay stretched along the bench smoking his cigarette and thinking of the vineyards back of the old home and the bare legged peasant girl whose basket he used to carry with his own down the hillside and who would soon come by the immigrant ship to join him.

One day Giovanni did not get up as usual. Little Roma went to call him, but he was burning with a fever. He could not move. "And Carlita will be here to-morrow," he groaned.

Carlita did come. There were no pennies coming in and one more mouth to feed. But Carlita was a brave girl and a strong one. She would roll the street piano, and now the strong limbed Carlita in her quaint peasant costume, and little Roma plod the streets with their piano and Mother Pepita is nursing Giovanni back to strength. The pennies are coming in fast, and in the autumn their will be a merry making and a wedding in their alley.

Preparations for Congress.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The formal preparations for the opening of the first session of the Fifty-first congress are apparent. The state department will next week send out cards of admission to the diplomatic galleries in the senate and house chambers to members of the various foreign legations in the city.

A Million and a Half in Bills.

Two men walked rapidly down Wall street yesterday afternoon, says a New York letter to the Philadelphia Press, and entered one of the prominent banking institutions. They were sturdy, heavy set men. One carried a small black satchel. Both kept their eyes roaming from side to side. I followed them into the bank. The man with the satchel sat down, dropping the bag carelessly on the floor. The other went into the receiving teller's inclosure, reached down into his breast pocket and extracted a package of bills. These were hastily counted and the two strangers left. The teller jammed the bills into an envelope, sealed it, and pitched it into a safe, afterwards closing the door in a perfunctory manner. The entire transaction occupied less than two minutes. Then the teller turned to me and said:

"How much do you think was in that package?"

"Why, about $500."

"Yes, and a little more. It contained one million four hundred and forty odd thousand."

"You don't mean it!"

"Yes," he said, showing his memoranda. "You see, it's nearly all in $10,000 bills. There is not great danger of carrying notes of that denomination, because, except here in New York, they are so seldom used that suspicion would at once be directed toward any one who attempted to negotiate them."

One thing still puzzled me.

"What did the messenger have in his satchel?"

"Nothing but a half brick. The satchel is carried as a blind, to throw any possible thief off the track."

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tribe and children have returned from the east. Mrs. Tribe and daughters have been in Europe since last spring.

Foster & Bradley will offer Dr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, one hundred acres at Manitou Park for the location of his sanitarium, upon his arrival in the city.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Springs and Manitou Street Car company was held on Monday afternoon, and directors elected for the year. Tuesday the directors met and elected officers as follows: Benjamin F. Crowell, president; L. R. Ehrich, vice president, and A. B. Van Vechten, secretary and manager.

At the meeting of the Hook and Ladder company Tuesday the following officers were elected: J. F. Burns, foreman; R. J. Morgan, first assistant; R. H. Dow, second assistant; O. H. P. Sheffer, secretary; Phil. Strubel, treasurer. Standing committee: John Jones, chairman; Wm. Scott, W. C. Jones; sick committee, A. W. Scott.

Mr. Rollin Bosworth, brother of Mr. B. C. Bosworth of this city, late superintendent of machinery of the Midland railroad, died at his home in Hudson, Ohio, on October 20th. He had many friends and acquaintances in this city. The Akron Daily Beacon thus speaks of Mr. Bosworth: "The funeral of Rollin Bosworth was well attended Sunday. It is said to have been the largest ever attended in Hudson township. The remains were buried in Maple Lawn cemetery. There were 138 carriages in the procession, and it is estimated that there were over 700 persons. The services were conducted according to the Masonic ceremonial. There were 108 Masons in line—Cleveland, Newburg, Bedford, Macedonia, Twinsburg, Akron, Peninsula and Kent furnishing delegations, besides the lodge at Hudson, of which he was a member. The services were imposing and very impressively rendered. Hudson has lost one of her most respected citizens, one who was always just, whose place will be hard to fill. So long has he been in the station at Hudson, he seemed a part of it. So thoroughly identified had he become, it hardly seems possible for the trains to run without him. He had been in the company's employ for about 25 years. As a testimonial of respect to him the company named the station between Hudson and Macedonia (Bosworth) for him. He was born in Copley, this county. He spent his early manhood in Darrow street as cooper, farmer and singing teacher, etc."

The following personal item, clipped from the Fredonia Censor, published at Fredonia, N. Y., will be of interest to the many friends of Mr. H. A. Risley: "Hon. H. A. Risley of Colorado Springs, was here Sunday on his way to Washington, where he spends the winter. He is looking well and enjoyed meeting a number of old friends. He rode out to the farm of George C. Hood and was especially delighted with his visit with that old schoolmate. They studied together in the pioneer days in a log house that stood on Berry street. Mr. R. sadly finds the words of the old song appropriate to their meeting:

And of all the boys who were schoolmates, then,
There remain, George, but you and I."

The management of the Athletic club has with creditable enterprise, arranged for a sparring match with soft gloves, and purely for points between Charlie McCune, a light weight professional of some repute, and Charlie Mitchell, the popular instructor of the club. The exhibition will be given in the Weber hall on the 21st of this month and should prove the most interesting event of its kind ever seen in this city. Lovers of the manly art have so often suffered by patronizing shows which have proved to be of a fake order, that special care has been taken to secure two men who will do their best to give a scientific display. Tickets will be put on sale to-morrow.

Special Council Meeting.

All members of the city council were present at the special meeting Tuesday but Alderman Stubbs.

A bill of $161.23 by Thomas Hughes, for groceries used by the workmen in the mountains, was read and allowed.

The city attorney stated that so far no satisfactory answer had been received from the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company regarding the gateway at the Huerfano street crossing.

The special call of the meeting was to consider charges against City Marshal Simmons. The marshal, however, had been very busy during the day and had been unable to secure the attendance of several important witnesses. He asked for further time to prepare. There was considerable discussion of the matter, but upon the promise of the marshal to be prepared for trial by Thursday the council decided to adjourn until 7 o'clock Thursday evening.

The Beggar Student.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Aid society, and for its benefit, the charming comic opera of "The Beggar Student" will be given in the opera house Tuesday night, November 12. This opera by Carl Millocker, with which the McCaull Opera company, Emma Abbott and many of the best singers of the day have been identified, has become widely known as a delightful little musical comedy, simple and attractive in plot, and abounding in pretty situations and beautiful music. It will be given by amateurs from Pueblo, who have given it there with great eclat. The leading parts are the Beggar Student, Mr. Patterson; Laura, Mrs. Alden; Bronslava, Miss Reeves; Countess Palmetica, Miss Burke. Of its rendition in Pueblo the Pueblo Press says: "Mr. Patterson, as the Beggar Student, was so admirable, both in conception and execution of his part, that he deserves nothing but unstinted praise. His rich, flexible, highly trained voice, his happy, careless way, and his sparkling, magnetic spirits instantly caught and held to the end the keen appreciation of the audience. The singing of Mrs. Alden, Miss Reeves and Miss Burke was of a very high order of excellence and gave unqualified pleasure. The chorus were superb." A great pleasure is promised our music-loving public in this entertainment, and the charity it is designed to serve should secure a large attendance.

Wool Market.

Coates Bros., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, in their circular for November 1st have the following on the condition of the market: The past month showed some signs of improvement, and for a time, manufacturers purchased more freely, but the late failures have again checked the feeling of confidence in future values that was being shown by buyers. While most holders are firm, yet prices are about a cent lower, and some large lots are offered from the west at further reductions; manufacturers have consequently returned to their cautious policy of buying and sales of wool cannot be urged faster than for immediate wants.

Fleece wools are in very moderate supply and good lots meet fair sale at quotations. Light bright unwashed is also well sold up. Heavy and dark wools can only be sold at figures that are based on the scoured cost. Light improved New Mexican wools have sold slowly at fair prices while course of heavy lots are neglected. Territory wools are in fair supply and are well held but move slowly unless in choice condition. Fall wools are beginning to come forward, and being on a lower basis than the spring clip, they should be more readily marketed.

Following are the quotations given for Colorado and New Mexico wools:

COLORADO.	
Medium and fine, choice	22@25
Medium and fine, average	20@22
Common and quarter blood	19@20
Coarse, carpet	16@17
NEW MEXICAN.	
Choice improved	21@24
Partly improved	18@20
Coarse carpet, light	16@17
Coarse carpet, heavy or sandy	14@16
Black	15@17

Services Appreciated.

The St. John & Marsh Lumber company thoroughly appreciate the services of the fire department in saving their property from the flames on Monday night, as will be seen by the following letter received by Chief Ferrin Tuesday:

C. B. Ferrin, Chief of Fire Department, Colorado Springs.

Enclosed please find our check for $50.00, which please accept in behalf of the department as a slight token of our appreciation of services rendered at the fire last night. Nothing but your well-timed efforts could have saved us from great loss.

Yours truly,
THE ST. JOHN & MARSH CO.

The sewing school began on Saturday last and will be held every Saturday morning during the winter at half past ten in the City hall.

MONUMENT MATTERS.

MONUMENT, Nov. 7, 1889.

John Smith and family have returned from their eastern trip.

Mr. Gifford, of Iowa, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Sam Lambert.

Mrs. E. H. Talbert left last week for the Pacific coast, where she will spend the winter.

J. W. Mudge and J. M. McLean returned last week from their extended trip through Texas and Mexico.

The election passed off quietly and quite a heavy vote was polled considering the bad weather and the condition of the roads.

A. O. Allison has sold out his restaurant business to Will Leird. Mr. Allison will hereafter be found at the North Star meat market.

Morrison and Anderson have sold their interest in the North Star meat market to A. O. Allison. They expect to engage in the same business at Grand Junction.

Snow! Snow!! Snow!!! Such heavy storms are unusual for this time of year. In fact it is the worst storm of wind and snow that has been known here for nine years.

Our school is doing good work this term under the efficient leadership of Principal Fox. There is much need of a larger school building, as the rooms are overcrowded.

There is considerable moving in town this fall. Some come from the country to try town life and have the advantages of a good school for their children. Vacant houses are scarce just now.

Word has been received from Haskell, Kas., that Mr. and Mrs. Will Taylor, formerly of this place, have lost three of their children with diphtheria. Mrs. Taylor is a daughter of W. E. Holbrook. The family have the sympathy of this community in their bereavement.

The potato bake has been postponed until some time next year. It is quite a disappointment to many. To say that great preparations had been made, and much expense incurred, is but putting it mildly. However, the drawing of Mr. Woodward's lots will take place as advertised, November 8th. MICAWBER.

The Marshal's Examination.

The city council met as a board of inquisition Thursday to inquire into the charges preferred against the city marshal by Policeman Hunter some time ago. A great deal of interest was centered in the case and the council room was crowded. Mr. E. E. Artz appeared as the marshal's attorney and the city attorney acted on behalf of the council, to see that the case was conducted legally. A large number of witnesses were examined and it was 1:30 o'clock this morning when the council went into secret session to consider the evidence. At 2:30 the council adjourned. During the secret session the marshal was called into the meeting and informed that the council had decided to exonerate him on all of the charges but those of incompetency. He was asked to resign but refused to do this unless exonerated on all the charges. The office was then declared vacant by a vote of seven to one. The council offered to expunge all records of the charges or trial from the official record if the marshal would resign. A very large part of the evidence given was to show that the marshal was not guilty of improperly guarding female prisoners in his charge on the 28th of September, and the councilmen were fully convinced that there was no impropriety in his conduct.

District Court.

In the district court Thursday morning the arguments were continued in the motion to quash the writ of certiorari in the case of the owners of Parrish's addition against the city. Judge Campbell decided that the points involved in the motion should be decided in the hearing on the merits. The plaintiffs' attorneys asked for further time to amend their complaint and the court decided to hear the case at the first opportunity.

In the case of Roberts vs. the Broadmoor Dairy company, a case of contempt of court against D. Chism, and growing out of the case, was dismissed.

The grand jury during the day brought in six bills of indictment. Four were against A. Noble and James Robinson, the Florissant robbers. There was one each for grand larceny and robbery. The prisoners plead not guilty, and having confessed that they possessed no money with which to meet the expenses of trial, Mr. J. K. Vannatta, of Colorado City, was appointed to defend them.

The petit jury reported and E. E. Douglass, C. B. Crowell and C. W. Church were excused.

At a late hour Thursday afternoon County Clerk Eaton had received the official returns of the late county election from all precincts but Sun View. The official count will probably not be made before to-morrow. But a very few of the petitions sent out regarding the increase in the number of county commissioners have been received. It is thought the petitions have been very generally signed.

Mr. Chas. Adams, district court stenographer, arrived Wednesday to assume his duties. Mr. Adams will remove his family to this city as soon as he can procure a suitable house.

The plat and statement of the Monument water pipe line, to supply the city of Monument with water, was filed in the county clerk's office Wednesday. According to the statement the intake is in South Beaver creek at a point from which the quarter corner is common to sections 29 and 32, township [illegible] south, range 67 west. The size of the pipe is six inches in diameter, with an effective grade of [illegible] feet per mile. Its carrying capacity is to be 76-100 cubic feet of water per second. Work commenced on the 9th of September last.

Mr. P. M. Kean, Monument's popular young attorney, was in the city Wednesday in attendance upon the district court. He states that the big potato bake has been postponed for one year. This has been made necessary by the deep snow on the Divide, but the delay only gives additional time to work up interest in the event. A storekeeper will be appointed to take charge of the goods and to dispose of those which will not keep.

MARRIED.

PRUDEN-McVAY—At Colorado Springs, October 31st, by the Rev. Ira G. Sprague, Frank [illegible] Pruden, of Del Norte, Colo., and Miss Belle McVay, of Albany, Ohio.

DIED.

SILVER—At Colorado Springs, Colo., at [illegible] p. m. yesterday, Mr. Robert D. Silver, of Chicago.

CRARY—In Denver, November 3d, Mary Gilman Crary, daughter of the late Geo. D. Crary of New York.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Zemenway & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. [illegible] South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.			
Butter, creamery, ℔ lb	29	@	35
Butter, ranch, ℔ lb	30	@	35
Butter, eastern, ℔ lb	22	@	[illegible]
Eggs, ranch, ℔ doz	28	@	35
Eggs, state, ℔ doz	23	@	25
Cabbage, Cal., ℔ cwt	1 50	@	2 00
Onions, ℔ lb	2 50	@	[illegible]
Potatoes, ℔ cwt	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Turnips, ℔ cwt	[illegible] 00	@	3 00
Chickens, live, ℔ doz	3 50	@	4 00
Corn, ℔ cwt	80	@	85
Chop	85	@	90
Wheat, ℔ cwt	1 25	@	[illegible]
Oats, ℔ cwt	1 00	@	[illegible]
Bran, ℔ cwt	90	@	[illegible]
Flour, ℔ cwt	2 25	@	2 80
Meal, ℔ cwt	[illegible] 30	@	1 [illegible]0
Graham, ℔ cwt	2 25	@	[illegible]
Hay, (Colo.) ℔ ton	[illegible] 00	@	[illegible] 00
Hay (Kan.) ℔ ton	[illegible] 00	@	[illegible] 00
GREEN FRUIT.			
Oranges, ℔ doz	[illegible]	@	40
Lemons, ℔ doz	35	@	40
Bananas, ℔ doz	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. K-15-tf

DIAMONDS, and diamond setting at Ashby's.

CHEAP WATER.

And plenty of it. Ranchmen, Gardeners, Stock-raisers and miners should investigate the claims made for the Irrigation Pump company's patent steam vacuum pumps. For full particulars call on C. H. Wright, 117 Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs. [illegible]-18-eod-tf

[illegible]

A red cow. Branded diamond on left side. Finder will be rewarded.

E. F. McCLOSKEY,
522 Kiowa Street,
Colorado Springs.

w-2-m

1890.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of EDWIN A. ABBEY—will be presented in HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 1890, with comments by ANDREW LANG. HARPER'S MAGAZINE has also made special arrangements with ALPHONSE DAUDET, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: The Last Adventures of the famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by HENRY JAMES, and illustrated by ROSSI and MYRBACH.

W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a novelette in three parts, and LAFCADIO HEARN a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest, and in its short stories, poems, and timely articles, the MAGAZINE will maintain its well-known standard.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, or Mexico.

The Volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 70, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1885, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4 00.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROS.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

1890.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has a well-established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents, which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. The WEEKLY supplements are of remarkable variety, interest and value. No expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. A Mexican romance, from the pen of THOMAS A. JANVIER, will appear in the WEEKLY in 1890.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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Address: HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

1890.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. Giving the latest information with regard to the Fashions, its numerous illustrations, fashion-plates, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dressmaker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its clever short stories, parlor plays, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. During 1890 Olive Thorne Miller, Christine Terhune Herrick, and Mary Lowe Dickinson will respectively furnish a series of papers on "The Daughter at Home," "Three Meals a Day," and "The Woman of the Period." The serial novels will be written by Walter Besant and F. W. Robinson.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year.

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROS.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

SUBSCRIBE
—FOR THE—
Daily Gazette.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
September, 30th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of county court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 15th, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: Frank W. Marvin, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colorado, H. E. No. 5841, for the se qr ne qr e hf se qr and sw qr se qr, sec 32, tp 13 s, r 65 w, that he intends to transmute the same to cash entry. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alexander O. Ferguson, David F. Walsh, Charles A. Campbell and James E. Wiley, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colorado.

Also before the clerk of District court, of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Nov. 16, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: David F. Walsh, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 13772, for the e hf se qr, sec 28, tp 13 s range 65 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. O. Ferguson, W. T. Roberts, Charles H. Swope and Clarence Fursman, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also before the clerk of District Court, of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Nov. 18, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: Mark L. Dorr, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 14504, for the e hf ne qr and e hf se qr, sec 13, tp 13s, range 67 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Benjamin A. P. Eaton, G. W. H. DeWitt, W. W. Rowland and William D. Coleman, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also before the clerk of District court, of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Nov. 19, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: Clara Cassett, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 13970, for the nw qr ne qr, ne qr nw qr, sec 4, tp 15 s, and sw qr se qr and se qr sw qr, sec 33, tp 14s, range 67w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Mrs. Bertha Bourne, Stella Martin, Joel H. Wade and W. H. McCready, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also before the clerk of District court, of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 20, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: Benjamin A. P. Eaton, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., H. E. No. 5826, for the w hf sw qr, sec 13, and e hf se qr, sec 14, tp 13 s, range 67 w, that he intends to commute the same to a cash entry. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. D. Coleman, Winfield S. DeWitt, Mark L. Dorr, and Barney DeWitt, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo. And you Arthur E. Peck, who made Pre D. S. No. 14,118 for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Benjamin A. P. Eaton, should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

Also before the clerk of District court, of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 21, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: William D. Coleman, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 15,155, for the sw qr nw qr, sec 13, s hf ne qr, and nw qr se qr, sec 14, tp 13s, range 67 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Benjamin A. P. Eaton, G. W. H. DeWitt, W. W. Rowland and Mark L. Dorr, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colorado.

Also before the clerk of District court, of El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Nov. 22, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: James E. Gorman, of Colorado Springs P. O. Colo, D. S. No. 12985, for the ne qr, sec 20, tp 13 s, range 65 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank W. Marvin, A. O. Ferguson, Geo. B. Southcotte, Thomas D. Rimmer and L. Jacoby, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

wk-5-6

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of George N Whaite deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1889, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Adelbert H. Whaite administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 23d, 1889.

A. H. WHAITE,
Administrator of the estate of George N. Whaite, deceased.

wj-28-td

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell, at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on the 8th day of November 1889, at the office of State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colo., at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described lands, viz:

Northeast qr sec. 36 tp 13 s, range 68 w, minimum price per acre $3.50.

Northwest qr sec. 36 tp 13 s, range 68 w, minimum price per acre $3.50.

Southwest qr sec. 36 tp 13 s, range 68 w, minimum price per acre $3.50. Value of improvements, $200.

Southeast qr sec. 36 tp 13 s, range 68 w, minimum price per acre $3.50.

The foregoing land will be sold subject to right of way for pipe line, and site for reservoir purposes.

No land will be sold at less than the minimum price per acre, as given above. The parcels will be sold in the above order, and each tract will be sold as described above, be the same more or less.

Terms of payment shall be as follows, viz: Timber lands, cash on the day of sale. On other lands, selling for $3.50 to $25 per acre, 10 per cent of the purchase money on the day of sale, the balance in eighteen equal annual payments at 6 per cent per annum. Lands selling at more than $25 per acre and less than $75 per acre, 20 per cent cash on the day of sale, the balance in fourteen equal annual payments at 7 per cent per annum. Lands selling for $75 and upwards, 30 per cent cash and balance in seven equal annual payments at 7 per cent interest. If the purchaser does not own the improvements, he must pay for the same at sale. Purchaser will execute bond, as provided in section 18, act of April 2, 1887. Purchasers must be citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention of becoming such.

A. SAGENDORF,
Register State Board of Land Commissioners

wk-12-4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles C. Cobb, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executors of the last will and testament of Charles C. Cobb, late of the County of El Paso, and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby give notice that they will appear before the County Court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the November term 1889, on the last Monday in November next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this first day of October, A. D., 1889.

ESTHER S. COBB,
ALLEN C. COBB.

wk-5-4t

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss
COUNTY OF EL PASO,
In the County Court,

Harry Goddard, Plaintiff, vs. Henry S. Woodruff, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Henry S. Woodruff the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the County Court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in which said Court, County and State the complaint in the above entitled action is filed, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days of the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the Complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty dollars, (1850), now due and owing on a general book account by you, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you by default for the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty dollars and interest at eight per cent from 2d September, 1889 and costs of suit.

[illegible], ARMIT & PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 9th day of September A. D., 1889.

EDWARD F. WEIGHT,
Clerk of Said Clerk.
By Edwin T. Hanna, Deputy.

wk-26-4

A. S. [illegible] & Co.
Dealers in
[illegible]
Stoves, Tinware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
Wagons & Carriages.
Champion front and rear cut mowers.
Champion self-rakes and droppers.
Osborne steel frame harvesters and binders.
[illegible]
Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.
27 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
wo-26-tf

[illegible]
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
[illegible]
SHINGLES,
SASH, DOORS and BLINDS
Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot,
Colorado Springs

DENVER CITY
Business College
AND
[illegible] AND TYPE W[illegible]
Both sexes thoroughly prepared for business. Catalogue giving full information, sent free.
Miller & Crons, Props., Cor. 15th & Arapahoe Sts., Denver, Colo.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
Sept. 9, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District court, at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo., on November 15, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: George B. Southcotte, of Colorado Springs Post office, El Paso County, Colo., D. S. No. 13134 for the se hf sw qr, sw qr se qr sec 4, and ne qr nw qr, nw qr ne qr, sec. 9, tp 15, range 65w, 6 p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. W. Long, H. J. Woolery, John Hale and J. W. Scott, all of Colorado Springs Post office, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN
Register.

wj-21-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
Sept. 9, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County court, El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 9, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: James Garvey, of Colorado Springs Post office, Colo., D. S. No. [illegible]354, for the sw se qr, sec. 2[illegible], tp No. 13s, in range No. 67w, of 6 p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Harry F. Ball, Adam K. Suffman, Henry D. Gortner, Zedekiah McNew, all of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

wj-21-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
October 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of District Court of El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 27th, 1889, at 9 a. m. viz: Frank W. Howbert, of Manitou postoffice, Colorado; H. E., No. 5176, for the e ½ ne ¼ and e ½ se ¼ sec 33 tp No. 13 s, in range No. 67 w of 6th p. m. That he intends to commute the same to a cash entry. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. J. Gillespie, of Colorado Springs postoffice, Colorado; Patrick Feeney, of Manitou postoffice, Colorado; Jacob Becker, of Colorado City postoffice, Colorado; George Odin, of Colorado Springs postoffice, Colorado.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

wk-19-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
October 14th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County Court, of El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 4, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: James W. Green, of Edgerton P. O., Colo., Pre. D. S. No. 11,088, for the n hf nw qr sec 1, and n hf ne qr sec 2, tp 13 s r, 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. W. H. De Witt, C. S. Burton and Scott De Witt, of Edgerton P. O., Colo.; E. P. Moon, of Husted P. O., Colo., and Stephen C. Reed.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register

wk-19-6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Albert R. Ballou, Deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Albert R. Ballou, late of the County of El Paso in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said El Paso County, at the Court House, in Colorado Springs, in said County, at the November term, 1889, on the last Monday in November next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 10th day of October, A. D. 1889.

HENRY LEB. WILLS,
Administrator.

John DeWitt Peltz, attorney for Administrator.

wk-12-5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
Sept. 9, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 16, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: John Allen Doubleday, of Colorado Springs, El Paso County Colo., D. S. No. 14,995, for the sw qr sw qr sec 8, w hf nw qr sec 17, tp 13s, of range 65w, 6 p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Scott, Chas. W. Long, E. J. Woolery, and Herbert Skinner, all of Colorado Springs Post Office, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

wj-21-6

SALESMEN
WANTED
To canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES paid to successful men. Apply at once, stating age. Mention this paper.
[illegible]
[illegible]
xo-3*